

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

T. H. HARTER, Editor and Prop. MIDDLEBURGH, PA., MAY 11, 1903.

So many people starve to death in London that few cases attract much attention.

Seventy per cent. of the people of Ceylon live by agriculture. The percentage in Britain is 15.44.

According to the Iron Age, steel beams for building purposes are at present cheaper than heavy pine beams.

The annexation movement seems to be making progress in Canada, and it bids fair to become a very live issue in a short time.

"Fertilized farming" is very much the fashion just now among progressive farmers in the Eastern States who are working worn soils.

New Zealanders are protesting against the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States, because that would give this country complete control of the proposed Pacific cable from America to Australia.

The people of the Samoan Islands have not only supported the churches and ministers in their own islands, states the New York Observer, but last year they sent \$9000 to London to help send the Gospel to other lands.

A Wisconsin paper, after describing a farm which the advertiser wants to sell, adds: "The surrounding country is the most beautiful the God of Nature ever made. The scenery is celestial—divine; also two wagons to sell, and a yoke of steers."

The Chicago Herald thinks it will interest those who buy Indian and Mexican silver filigree work on the trains in New Mexico and Arizona to know that many of these fragile curios are manufactured by a firm of people in the street called Maiden Lane, in the City of New York.

In Germany 200,000 families are supported from the care of the forests, upon which about \$40,000,000 is expended annually, 3,000,000 people more finding employment in the various wood industries of the Empire. The forest account shows an annual profit of between \$3,000,000 and \$6,000,000.

Very few of the schemes having for their object the defrauding of life insurance companies succeed, because the would-be swindlers play for too high stakes. When a corporation is called upon to turn over fifty or sixty thousand in cold cash it usually studies the situation carefully with a view to finding a hole to crawl out of, and if there is one in sight it is tolerably sure to discover it.

The Legislature of Illinois considered a bill whose object is to prevent people from losing their lives by the gun which he did not know was loaded. The bill makes it unlawful and punishable by a heavy fine for any person over the age of ten years, "with or without malice, purposely to aim any firearm, loaded or empty, at or towards any person or persons." It is a good law, comments the New Orleans Picayune, and if all the States in the country should pass a similar one it might save a good many lives, for scarce a day passes but some fool with a gun that he did not know was loaded blows off somebody's head. Such people are seldom punished, ignorance and lack of intention being accepted as a sufficient excuse for their most criminal carelessness.

Of the nine and a quarter millions of our foreign-born citizens, 1,571,000 are to be found in the State of New York. In no other State does the number approach this. In Pennsylvania there are 846,000, in Illinois 842,000, and in Massachusetts 637,000. The smallest proportion of foreign-born citizens is found in the South and border States, the South Atlantic division having only about 208,000, and the South Central division 322,000. The North Atlantic division, including the six New England States, with New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, has 3,838,000, the North Central division 4,064,000, and the Western division, including States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, 771,000. This shows that, notwithstanding the large number of foreign-born citizens in New York and Massachusetts, the North Central division, including Ohio and the States of the northern border, with Missouri, Kansas and the two Dakotas, is in the lead.

It is a little discouraging to a man to carry a yowling, squalling baby around for half a night, then sit down and reflect that "of such is the kingdom of heaven."

SINGING OF YOU.

Blossoms and blossoms and blossoms! and birds singing of 'em so sweet! Pressing the down of their bosoms 'gainst the flowers that fall at your feet! Clinging and swinging and flinging their souls to the heavens so blue— O, sweet to my soul is their singing, because they are singing of you!

Singing of you In the dawn and the dew— Singing of heaven and singing of you!

Blossoms and blossoms and blossoms! and just sparkling with beautiful pearls, Twining themselves for your tresses, and falling and kissing your curls! And all the birds swinging and flinging their souls to God's heavens of blue, And my soul dreaming soft in their singing, because they are singing of you!

Singing of you In the dawn and the dew— Singing of heaven and singing of you!—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

BLACKMAN'S GULLY.

BY H. M. ROSE.

It was cold January night when James Blake, on his way to Mary Graham's home, came through the dense woods crowning the top of Blackman's hill. The night was long remembered in the neighborhood. A heavy snow had fallen the previous day, succeeded by a rain which a sudden north wind had frozen to a slippery crust. The moon, one night on the wane, was a half hour above the eastern mountain, silencing the long stretch of snow, and turning the ice on the trees into diamonds. Blake stopped a moment on the summit of the hill, to admire the spectral beauty of the night, and to cast an awed glance down to the hideous gully into which the steep and jagged side of the hill fell. The place was upon the farm of young Rodney Blackman, and ever since the accident death or murder of the elder Blackman there many years before, it had been regarded with aversion and horror by the country folk.

It may be that Blake stopped, too, more firmly to set his courage for his errand. He was a prosperous young mechanic in Templeton, the village whose lights twinkled in the valley to his left, and was going to learn Mary Graham's final answer to his declarations of love. Beseet by the customary obstacles, the principal being elusiveness or coquetry on Mary's part, he had wooed her for two years. He was now determined to have the question settled that night. Mary's father was a well-to-do farmer. Mary herself was a vigorous country girl, who might well have been an ideal of rural beauty, and who set her face against any other suitors.

Whether James Blake so measured was a much discussed question in the locality. It was admitted that he was an ideal of muscular and honest manhood, and if his means did not quite equal Mary's prophesied dowry, he had a capital of vigor and determination well worth taking into consideration. Another of the obstacles had been set up by Farmer Graham. He declared that, having no son of his own, the man who won Mary must come and live on the farm and learn to care for it after he was gone. To many this would have been—and, indeed, was—more of an inducement than an obstacle, but Blake was interested and successful in his business enterprises, and he stoutly asserted that the woman he married must leave all for him. It was to adjust this difference, as well as to get a final answer from Mary, that he knocked that bitter January night at the front door of the Graham farmhouse, and was bidden "Come in."

Mary sat knitting by the wood fire in the spacious chimney place, and seldom have hearth flames brightened a prettier domestic picture. James put his hat on the table, pulled a chair over near her, and, after a few preliminaries, began to state the purpose of his call. "Mary, do you know how long I've been coming to see you now?" "It must be," she replied, pausing mischievously, as if she did not know the exact time to the day, "a year, anyhow, isn't it?" "It was two years ago yesterday."

"Is it, indeed?" she said, in captious astonishment. "I wouldn't have thought it." "Mary," he said, in mild censure, "I'm serious to-night, and I'd like you to be, too. I think you remember as well as I do that it's two years since the first night I brought you home from the protracted meeting in Templeton. I have told you often that I love you and want you for my wife, but you have been pleased to turn away the subject, and I see you are disposed to hold me off to-night. I want to tell you that I came to get yes or no."

He paused, and she looked up in real wonder at the decisive tone marking the last statement. "Yes, I'm in dead earnest to-night," he continued. "What is your answer?" There was no sound save the clicking of her knitting-needles but she gave her head an independent toss, and pursing her lips in like spirit, she replied:—"And suppose I don't choose to give you any answer to-night?" "Well, no answer this evening will mean 'no' to me. You have had time to find out if you can love me as a husband, and if you cannot tell me now I'll think you don't want me, and I'll never ask you again."

"Very well," she said willfully, "you needn't. I'm not so anxious to go to Templeton to live anyhow. I'm satisfied here. There are plenty of young men who'd be glad enough to come here to live as father wishes. You are the only one that refuses to, and I'm sure no one is trying to compel you. Why, even Reginald Brown, with all his money and his fine house, was here this afternoon, and told me he was willing to come any time."

"Reginald Brown," he exclaimed contemptuously. "Brown was the richest young man of the neighborhood, and therefore considered the best catch. It was asserted that Mary Graham would never marry Blake as long as there was a chance of capturing Brown, and the former well knew of such opinion. Brown had been West for a number of years, and there had been whispers of wild, if not criminal, doings there, but, in view of his financial worthiness, they remained whispers and finally died away. "Take care what you say about him," said the girl, a note of alarm escaping her. "He was here to-day, as I said, and he is very bitter against you. He did not threaten you openly, but he said many things to show that he hates you and that he means to be even with you for the snub you gave him at the meeting last week. "Just like the coward," Blake said angrily, "to come with his threats to a woman. Why doesn't he come to me and make them?" "Reginald Brown is a man not to be defied," Mary said, putting down her knitting to conceal the trembling of her hands, "and you had best not be so outspoken. If he should hear you, you might regret it. "Pshaw," he cried impatiently, "I'm not afraid of him. If you want him, Mary, just say so; don't try to scare me away."

She looked doubtfully at him a moment; then anger flashed over her face, and she said: "I'm not trying to scare you away. Mr. Brown has probably the same right to consideration as you. He was here to-day, as I have said, just as you came to-night, to get a final answer from me."

"And what answer did you give him?" "Have you a right to ask that? But I will tell you anyhow. I gave him the same answer I will give you. I will take my own time to answer. I won't give it to anyone until I am ready. I have no answer to give you to-night. That is your answer."

The young man rose slowly, took his hat from the table and walked toward the door. Deep despondency was upon his face as he turned there, and said: "Mary, I see it all now. You love Brown. You love him when he comes to you, trying to win you by threats of a rival. That isn't manly."

"Have you done just as much? You have called him names to-night." "He deserves them. I don't fear his threats and I'm going to leave you to him. I'll take the liberty, though, if you never be happy."

With sudden impulse she moved one hasty step toward him, but determination came back to her face, and she restrained her impulse and let him go out. He hastened down the walk to the road, and turned aside into the path leading past Blackman's Gully. Mary walked back to the chair and resumed her knitting, but soon let it fall to the floor. She was restless, looking into the fire a moment, then rising and walking to and fro. Once she put on her shawl and a red hood and stepped to the door, but there she stopped, took them off, and with a forced laugh said: "Nonsense, it was only imagination, or the frost on the pane," and sat down again by the fire.

"Of course it was only the frost," she repeated. "I am like a child. But I didn't do wrong. If he is so independent about not wanting to come here to live, I can be independent, too. And then the way he leaped my answer, I just won't stand it, and I'll—"

She was interrupted by the distant crunch of the frozen snow under running steps. They came rapidly nearer, and when they turned at the yard, she leaped up and stood ready to receive the comer. Her father hurried in, his face pale and startled. "Mary, get a bed ready at once," he said. "There have been terrible doings this night."

"What?" she asked forbodingly. "You will know soon. A man has been thrown over into Blackman's Gully. As I was coming home I saw him lying part way down the steep side, where he had lodged against a tree. It's mighty lucky it's moonlight, or he'd have frozen to death if he's not already. I roused the neighbors and they're bringing him here. Be quick and prepare the bed."

"Father," she asked, tremulously catching his hands, "tell me right out. It's James; I know it's James, isn't it?" "Yes, it's James." "The willfulness with which she had driven him away died now like a spark on the hearth, and gave place to an anxiety which would have rendered her helpless to get ready for his coming had not her father sternly bade her obey.

The unconscious man was brought in and placed in the bed. While a physician, who had accompanied the carriers, was examining his injuries, Mary followed the men down stairs. She was thoroughly active and earnest now, and calling their attention in the sitting-room, she said:—"Men, Reginald Brown has done this. I know it. He was here this afternoon and he threatened Mr. Blake. Mr. Blake was here to-night, and when I told him of Brown's threats he called him a coward. At the moment he called him a coward. I saw a face in the window there. I told myself at the time it was only the shape

of the frost on the pane, but now I know it was Brown looking in. He heard Mr. Blake call him a coward, and he has pushed him into the gully for that and other reasons. Go and do your duty."

The accusation was as a draft of air upon their smouldering hatred of Brown. The whispers of the life he had led in the West sounded again in their ears as loud corroborating voices. There was not a man in the crowd to whom James Blake had not shown his fairness and generosity. Of course the scoundrel Brown had committed this deed. He had thought to cover the act under the probability that a man could easily slip into the gully or such a night. One of the men, a burly, resolute fellow, who had often denounced Brown, constituted himself leader and marched the crowd off to Brown's residence.

Notwithstanding his protestations of innocence, he was rudely taken from the house, hurried before a Justice, and lodged in jail to await the result of Blake's injuries. These were a broken leg and rib, and an internal injury which the doctor pronounced serious. In addition, he had been almost frozen. Had he not providentially lodged against a tree, he would have been dashed to pieces on the rocks in the gully, or, escaping these, would surely have perished in the awful cold of the night. The narrowness of the escape sent a shudder through all the community, and as the facts of the case were freely and closely discussed, opinion as to Brown's guilt became fixed, and indignation increased as the horrors of a lonely death in Blackman's Gully were graphically detailed.

Meanwhile, with remorseful solicitude, Mary Graham watched over James through the long hours of unconsciousness. He was near death; but at last one day, when she and her father sat by the hearth, talking in alternate hope and despair, the doctor came down from the sickroom and told them that the young man would live, that he had just come out of a quiet sleep; and that, in view of the seriousness of the charge against Brown, a question as to his guilt would not harm the sufferer.

Mary and her father ascended to the sickroom, and James feebly welcomed them.

"James," said the farmer, "do not excite yourself at the question I am going to ask. You know, I suppose, that you were found down in Blackman's Gully. A man is in jail accused of pushing you down, and a word from you will decide his guilt. Did Reginald Brown push you into the gully?" "Brown push me into the gully?" Blake repeated, weakly, but in great surprise. "Why, what made you think that? Of course he did not. I was careless, and I slipped on the ice and fell down myself."

Farmer Graham hastened away, and James, reaching out his trembling hand, asked:—"Mary, I know I mustn't talk, but what about my—"

"Oh, James, how cruel I was to you," was all she could say; but he knew from it what the joyful answer was—an answer which he was only too glad to meet by relinquishing his resolution not to come and live on the farm.—Yankee Blade.

Cast-Iron Pillars.

"Have you ever noticed," said a St. Louisian, "those massive iron pillars now standing erect in the basement of the new Planters' House? Well, did you ever stop to think of the immense weight they will be compelled to support steadily for many, many years? Oh, you have? But I suppose you have thought the manufacturers just made those pillars and sold them without knowing anything about how much weight they would bear or how long they would bear it. Let me tell you about that."

"Those pillars are cast in the same manner as cast-iron stoves—by running the liquid metal into sand molds; but alongside of each pillar is cast an iron bar from the same metal. The bar is precisely an inch square and five and one-half feet in length. When cold it is subjected to a very simple test. Each end of the bar is placed upon a table and weights are suspended from the centre by a rope. It must bear a tensile weight of 500 pounds to the square inch. The test may begin with 400 pounds and be gradually increased until the bar is found to be perfectly supporting the required weight. If it breaks, for instance, at 480 or 490 pounds, then the pillar cast from the pot of metal which cast the bar is discarded, broken up and put into the pot again, with more pig iron added. The pillars, you know, are largely made from scrap iron, and the manufacturers cannot know the strength of the cast until it is tested. The addition of pig iron, in the event of failure, brings the cast up to the standard."

"Six or eight of the pillars designed for the new Planters' House had to be recast in this way."—St. Louis Republic.

Growth of a Snake's Rattle.

The growth of the rattle of the rattlesnake has been studied by Doctor Lokistow, who finds that the rattle is frequently shed; and, after being shed (his snakes were kept in a very arm room), in three or four months to rattles were present, their appearance having nothing to do with the casting of the skin. The snakes were made to register the vibrations of the rattle on smoked paper, and it was found that the vibration was a compound one, consisting of the vibration of the tail as a whole, and of the rattle independently of the tail vibrations. The approximate figures of vibrations were for the tail seventy-five, of the rattle 110 a minute.—New York Independent.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY.—In the senate to-day these bills passed finally: House bill to prevent deception and fraud by owners or agents who may have control of any station kept for service by procuring false pedigrees or records, and to protect owners or agents in the collection of fees; to repeal the act of 1890 for the levy and collection of taxes upon proceedings in courts in the office of register and recorder; House bill to prohibit members of Boards of Control of school districts in cities of the second class from holding any office of emolument under or being employed by said boards; House bill relating to the naturalization of aliens, prohibiting the payment of the expenses thereof by officers and members of political organizations or by candidates to protect county bridges from damage by persons riding or driving horses, cattle, etc., faster than a walk; to authorize the Courts of Common Pleas to appoint interpreters of foreign languages; to provide for the mode of assessing damages created by carrying out the road and bridge act of 1890; to empower clerks in the employ of city controllers to administer oaths and affirmations in probating wills to persons in the manner in which the courts may divide boroughs into wards, and to provide for the election of officers in such boroughs; to regulate the pay of officers at elections; to prevent adulteration of drugs, food and spirituous, fermented or malt liquors in this State; to provide for a forestry commission. At the session to-night the bill to repeal the prohibitory law in Mt. Pleasant passed finally, 122 to 22.

SIXTY-NINTH DAY.—In the Senate the bill to repeal the act of 1895 requiring violators of the Sunday law of 1791 in Allegheny county to pay a special fine of \$25 was reported affirmatively and immediately afterwards considered on third reading. Mr. Lloyd, of Cumberland, said that the proposed legislation was unconstitutional because it had not been advertised. He claimed that it was a special bill and under the Constitution required to be advertised. Messrs. Lyon, Ross and Hertz advertised his position, and after considerable discussion the bill passed finally, yeas 32, nays 14.

For the first time this session the senate has overridden the governor's veto and passed the bill providing for an increased edition of Smull's legislative hand-book. It increases the number from 25,000 to 32,000 and adds \$500 to the compensation of the compiler. The senate having last week defeated the bill making an appropriation of \$100,000 for the improvement of the public roads, to-day passed a measure to create township bodies corporate for the purpose of improving roads. One of its vital features is that every five years a convention of supervisors or trustees to pass ordinances for the improvement of the roads of the counties. House bill to allow alderman, justice of the peace and other officers fees for affidavits of claims and expenses was passed finally and the senate adjourned.

In discussing a bill to exempt horses, mules and cattle from taxation. Many of the strangers opposed it because they considered it a stab at the Niles revenue bill, and it passed on a narrow majority. Mr. Wherry of Cumberland introduced a bill to appropriate \$200,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for the instruction of the blind in the eastern portion of the State. The house defeated the bill providing for the appointment of game commissioners and empowering them to appoint game wardens, and the bill prohibiting the catching of brook trout for barter or sale was postponed to escape the same fate. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of bills on second reading. The bill to provide for the appointment of a game commissioner was defeated.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.—Governor Pattison sent to the senate to-day the proposed senate bill to restrain and regulate the sale of vinous spirituous malt or brewed liquors or admixtures thereof; also senate bill making Lebanon county a separate judicial district.

The bill to repeal the prohibitory liquor law affecting Mt. Pleasant was reported affirmatively. This bill has passed the house. These bills passed finally: To regulate the organization and regulation and election of public officers, supervisors and trustees of ball coal mines. House bill, relating to bituminous coal mines. To protect the interests of second members by allowing their heirs the same share in the profits of partnership associations as surviving members of them. To provide for the regulation of mutual insurance companies and the collection of assessments. To provide for the increase of the salaries of judges in districts having over 60,000 inhabitants, and having but one judge. To repeal that portion of the act dividing cities into three classes which authorizes Councils to draw by lot yearly certain municipal bonds. House bill to authorize corporations organized for profit to pension infirm or disabled employes. House bill to provide for the immediate printing, distribution, filing and keeping of a bound copy of the laws as they are enacted. House bill to authorize the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to grant permanent State certificates to graduates of recognized primary and scientific colleges. House bill to provide for the election, qualification and compensation of auditors in independent school districts. House bill to authorize meadow companies controlling contiguous districts to be consolidated into one company. House bill to provide for the publication of the history of the girls and mammals of the State in the quarterly reports of the State Board of Agriculture. House bill to provide for the abolition of trade mark labels, symbols or private stamps by any association or union of workmen. House bill to provide for the liability under policies of insurance on buildings against fire and lightning. House bill to make it a misdemeanor for any person to represent himself as the agent of an unauthorized or fictitious insurance company.

The Zrenesi's Pension and the Jeffersonian Judicial bills were voted. In the House these bills were passed finally: Authorizing and regulating the taxing, use and occupancy of certain burial places, under certain circumstances, for the purpose of common school education; to reimburse counties for the erection and reconstruction of county bridges, which were swept away by the floods during the latter part of May and beginning of June, 1892; to prohibit persons, by sale, gift or otherwise, from turning the earnings of any estate or property to minors and providing for the punishment of the same; providing for the release of sureties or bonds required in various courts and the substitution of new securities. To punish persons who falsely represent themselves to be doctors of dental surgery.

At the afternoon session the senate bill to authorize sales and leases of the purchases of street railroad companies to traction and motor companies and Senate bill to provide for registration of births were passed second reading.

SEVENTY-FIRST DAY.—The senate was in session to-day. By a majority of four votes women fragn secured a victory on second reading of the House today. Representative Call called up his joint resolution for a constitutional amendment allowing the fair vote. It provides that every citizen, regardless of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at an election.

First—He or she shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month before the State one year, or if having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State he or she shall have resided therefrom and returned, then ten months immediately preceding the election.

Second—He or she shall have resided in the election district where he or she offers to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Third—If 22 years of age or upward, or shall have paid within two years State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

The movement to have the Warren Lunatic Hospital investigated because alleged cruelties inflicted on inmates, the life completely knocked out of it, the disapproval by the Governor of the current resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of investigators to the institution. The veto message carried it so much force that only 21 members of the House antagonized the position of Governor by their votes. The House adjourned until Monday evening.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLING. NEW SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS. Following is the list of county school superintendents elected in the counties named: Allegheny, Sam'l Hamilton; Armstrong, M. Jackson; Blair, Henry S. Wertz; Bedford, B. J. Potts; Butler, N. C. McWhough; Cambria, J. W. Leach; Carbon, W. A. Bechtel; Clearfield, R. C. Youngman; Crawford, George T. Wright; Fayette, E. F. Potts; Greene, Edgar D. Stewart; Lawrence, J. Watson; Mercer, L. R. Eckles; Somerset, M. Herkley; Venango, John F. Bigler; Warren, H. M. Putnam; Washington, B. E. Tombaugh; Westmoreland, W. W. Brick.

A SORT OF A BOMBARD. SMITHFIELD.—M. Frankenberg, a prominent farmer of this vicinity, took a 32-caliber revolver and went to kill a cow for her. The cow looked Frankenberg square in the face and the latter fired. The ball struck the cow right in the face, but never phased her. The ball, however, rebounded and struck Frankenberg on the nose, inflicting a flesh wound.

A PAPER MILL WRECKED. GREENSBURG.—The large paper mill of Smith Bros., at Smithton, was completely wrecked by Sunday evening's storm, causing a loss of several thousand dollars. The company store was unroofed and badly damaged. SHE IS OUT \$20,000. JURY'S VERDICT IN A SENSATIONAL CASE REVERSED BY THE JUDGE. HARRISBURG.—Judge Simonton reversed the verdict of a jury involving an award of \$20,000 to a female claimant, Mrs. Annie Enders, the name of the woman who had her bones dashed to pieces by the opinion of the court. Mrs. Enders claimed that William Enders, grandfather of her son, promised her \$20,000 if she relinquished to him the boy when he was two years old, the money to be paid when the latter became of age. She was married to Samuel Enders, son of Em Enders, and in 1872 they separated, when she alleges the contract was made. In setting aside the verdict Judge Simonton says: "Such a contract is against public policy, for the reason that the relation of parent and child creates an obligation which cannot be bartered away to the pecuniary advantage of the parent."

FLIGHT OF A BUNSON BALL. READING.—One of the 50-pound steel projectiles fired from the Brown-segmental water gun during the trial near Bird-boro, two weeks ago was found the other day at Douglassville, five miles distant. It had passed through 10 feet of earth, struck a stone in the Hampton quarry, glanced upward, knocking the top off a large tree about 200 feet up the mountain side, and then crossed over the mountains to Douglassville.

WHERE WERE THE MEN? EIGHTON.—By previous arrangement a census of the attendance at the various churches here was made last Sunday morning, showing that of all the adults present there were 93 women and 47 men. The women were 90 per cent. of the total attendance. As there are 1,700 registered voters in the borough and 1,000 in the immediate territory just outside the borough limits, the question is where were the other 2,200 men?

A CHILD SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER. WASHINGTON.—Thomas P. B. Lee, 11-year-old boy who stabbed and killed a playmate at Lucyleville on April 14, has been sentenced to imprisonment in the Morgantown Reformatory. He shall have earned the requisite number of credits to entitle him to liberty, and is pleaded guilty of voluntary manslaughter.

DROWNED IN AN EDVY. GREENVILLE.—Ed. McGarry, Will East and John O'Brien went on the high water near the College avenue dam, an ear broke and the boat became unmanageable and was carried over the dam into the eddy below. Two of the boys were rescued, but the body of John O'Brien, aged 13, has not yet been found.

T. E. BLAIR, a school teacher and carpenter, came to New Castle from Kilgore, Mercer county and secured work with ex-Chief of Police Walls. The next evening he was struck by a train and killed. He leaves a wife. NUMEROUS mine casualties near Pottsville, traceable to the ignorance and carelessness of foreign laborers, have caused Mine Inspector Gay to order the discharge of a large number of Italian and Hungarian.

BEAVER COUNTY bee keepers say the cold weather of the past winter has killed many of the finest colonies, and the bees that have escaped the frosts show the effects of "a hard winter" the same as animals. HARVEY EVANS, a boy about 15 years of age, living at Sandy Lake, fell from a second story window and was killed, as he was cleaning windows.

A new census gives Johnstown 25,000 people. With the suburbs the population is 38,134, an increase of over 6,000 since the flood four years ago. The State Executive Committee of the People's party, called a State convention to meet at Williamsport on June 14. FRANK LESLIE, a single man aged 28, residing at Morrellville was killed by being struck by a shifting engine at his home. "AND NOW, my dear children," said the professor, "will you tell me what velocity is?" "Please sir," said a bright youth, "velocity is what my father puts a hot potato down with."—Quips.