THE NEW LIBRARY AT WASHING TON WILL BE CONSPICUOUS.

Palace of Glass and Steel-Its Cost \$6,000,000 - Vast Stores of Books - A Talk With Librarian Spofford.



HE New York Press has an interesting Washington letter describing the new National Library building. The writer, Frank G. The Carpenter, says: I spent an afternoon this week in going through the

already under roof, . Its walls are as

and one of whom nearly lost his life at the work.

I can't describe the wonders of the interior of the National Library. My



THE GOLDEN DOME

new National Library building. It many rooms and tried to understand ford, the librarian, to tell me somewill be the finest public building in it all. You could lose yourself in its thing about the condition of the lithe United States, and it will be the basement as in the catacombs of Rome, brary to-day, most beautiful library in the world, and wander for hours trying to find It covers nearly four acres and it is your way out. The grand staircase, which takes up a space equal almost to high as those of the tallest New York that of a quarter of an acre, is to be flat, and you can lose yourself in its finished in white marble, and the long corridors and winding passages, great marble columns which rise one It has a dome plated with the purest above another are already in place and tell you in an instant just which of of gold, larger than the largest circus surrounded with wooden boards to them ought to help you on any subtent, and the golden torch which keep them from injury. The reading ject you are studying. It is the same flames over its top, though it looks room will be the rotunds in the center | with the pamphlets, and the wonder is not bigger around than your fist as of the building, and it will be covered how one little iron gray head can hold viewed from the Capitol, is in reality with the dome. This room will be as it all. He is a curious looking man, as big as a hogshead, and it may be large as the rotunda of the Capitol, as dark as a Spaniard. He has black seen from Alexandria and far down the and its area will be about a quarter of hair and whiskers, now mixed with Potomac. This new library building an acre. It will have sents for 300 gray. His eyes are bright. His frame is a work of wenderful art. Its ex- readers, and the desks of these run in terior is made of drab granite cut in concentric rows around the central atom of it is made up of muscle. places so smooth that it looks like desk in which the manager of the marble and ornamented here and there | reading room will sit, and from which with wonderful carvings. The build- he will have connections with all parts ing has about 1800 windows, and the of the library by pneumatic tubes or four sides of the main gallery have other modern inventions, which will sation, which is clean cut and exact, is thirty-three great arches, the key- enable him to send a message in the as classic as the mass of books which stones of which are images represent- twinkling of an eye to any part of this surround him. I always feel afraid to ing the heads of all the races of the great book palace, and by the touchworld. Every type of man known to ing of a button bring back the book means, and if you misplace a word or ethnology has a place in one of these be wants. Electricity and everything a figure you feel that it will cause his arches, and the faces are marvelous in that the modern mind can think of black hair to stand on end in indigua

HUGE GOLDEN DOME. specialists, who worked under canvas, and everything is built to outlast the ages, and of the very best material. In one of the rooms I found an army of carvers at work making wonderful decorations which are to adorn the exterior, and throughout the whole building everything went on like the work of an army under perfect con-trol and in perfect order. The building will be completed in about two years, and within two years and a half the new library will be in thorough opera-

From here I walked over to the Capitol and took a stroll through the library of Congress. Every available room in the building is packed with books, and the library proper is so full that you have to march through single file in order to get from one part of it to the other. I pushed my way past a mountain of bound newspapers up head buzzed as I walked through the to the main desk, and asked Mr. Spot-

There are in the National Library nearly 700,000 volumes, and in addition to this there are over 200,000 pamphlets. Mr. Spofford's brain is such that he knows just where each one of these 700,000 volumes stands; and he can is short, lithe and wiry, and every is the busiest man in the Capitol building and he knows how to do work quickly. He dictates all of his correspondence, and his ordinary converreport him. He says just what he



THE NEW NATIONAL LIBRARY AT WASHINGTON.

the lowest types, such as you find in | itol over to this new building. these figures. They are the which are to be housed our national most lifelike pictures in stone I have library of the future. These are mation. When the capital was moved talk to you as their stern, stony eyes look down at you from over the win- Imagine a great, long warehouse, with dows.

The building covers nearly as much so large, but its plate of gold makes it be wallled with glass set into square infinitely more conspicuous. If you columns of white enameled brick and will take five city lots and carpet them | have the plate glass wedged into these with twenty-four-carat gold you will get an idea of the golden quilt which covers this immense dome. There is no room in the United States so large that it would fit this great golden carpet, and it is the largest golden dome in the United States. It has been called the largest golden dome in the world. But this is a mistake. The dome of St. Isaac's, in St. Petersburg, has a smaller diameter, but it covers more space, and it cost infinitely more than this. It took 200 pounds of solid gold to cover it, and when you remember that gold at the mints is worth \$17 an ounce you will see that even at that low rate the St. Petersburg dome cost \$40,000 to gild.



HON. A. R. SPOFFORD.

The gold on the dome at Washington did not cost one-tenth of that amount. It was put on in little sheets, each of which was about four inches square and one one-hundred and fifty-thousandth of an inch thick. It takes two thousand such sheets to make an ounce of gold, and this amount will cover a space about as large as that of the average hall vestibule. The gold made in this form costs \$27 an ounce. and at that rate it must have cost over \$60,000 to gild St. Isaac's. I went up to the top of the golden dome yesterday and took a look at it. The gold is laid upon copper, and it is polished eo that it is as bright as a new wed-

the main entrance are the types of the | conveniences of the library, and it is highest order of men, such as the now thought that an electric railroad brary and as to the new building. He Greek, the Latin and the Saxon, while will be built to carry the books from said: "Before Congress came to Washat the back of the building you find the old library of Congress in the Cap- ington it had access for a time to the

> glass walls as high as one of the columns without frame work, as is the case in windows. Make the interior to consist of one mass of iron network running from the floor to the roof, so that when you stand within it you see nothing but iron frames rising one above the other and filling the whole network consists of book shelves, and these are reached by stairs which run from one tier of iron to another and by walks of iron paved with marble, which are suspended between the tiers at regular intervals from the floor to the roof. There are several of these vast book warehouses in the building. The one I have just described will contain 800,000 books, or more than are now in the National Library. The walls of glass give perfect light and the books are so arranged that the the smallest compass, making every pamphlet thoroughly accessible.

I have not spoken of the 1800 windows of this building. Those of the interior and of these stacks are set into the walls, great, massive pieces of plate glass, as large as good-sized store 220,000 pamphlets. Last year we fronts. It is not possible to raise or lower them, and they are made so for the protection of the books, in order that no dust may enter. The ventilation is all done from the roof, and these windows are washed from the outside by means of a little railroad which runs around them from story to story, on which the washers can stand and scrub them clean.

The acres of floor in this great book palace will be of marble. The walls of the rotunds are of colored marbles from all parts of the United States, and in the whole vast, high four acres of wonderful rooms not a splinter of wood has been used. All is composed of iron, stone, cement and glass, and, as Mr. Green, the engineer in charge, told me, there will not be enough wood in the building when it is com-

pleted to make a match. This building is to cost \$6,000,000. The State, War and Navy cost \$10,-000,000, and upon the Capitol has been ding ring. It is said to be very durable, and is on the whole, I doubt not, cheaper than the white lead with which the Capitol dome is painted nearly either of the others. All of the work every year. The gold was put on by is being done under the Government.

I asked him as to the story of the libooks in the Loganian Library in Africa and in the South Sea Islands. I From this great central dome run Philadelphia. The little city concan't describe the wonderful execu- out like arms massive buildings in tained a number of scholars and there was not much trouble in getting infor-

ever seen, and they seem to almost known as book stacks, but the word to Washington, however, Congress conveys no idea of their character, found itself in the woods and there were no books of reference or general libraries. When Jefferson became largest New York flats and hundreds of President the library was first estabspace as the Capitol. Its dome is not feet in length. Let the sides of these lished, and an appropriation of \$1000 a year was devoted to it. In 1814 we had here about 3000 volumes. Then the British came and burned the Capitol and the books went up in smoke.

> A short time after this. President Jefferson, who had gotten into financial straits at Monticello, offered his library for sale to Congress. He had, all told, between six and seven thousand volumes, many of which were vast high room. This may give you valuable and rare. Congress paid him some idea of the book stack. The iron \$23,000 for them, which was, it is valuable and rare. Congress paid him said, just about half what they cost him, and they were hauled in wagons from Monticello to Washington. Parton, Jefferson's biographer, says they made sixteen wagon loads of books. and that Jefferson was very sorry to lose them. In 1851 the library had increased 55,000 volumes.

> Then another fire occurred and 35, 000 of these were burned, including many of the most valuable. The fire took place from defective flues, and only 20,000 volumes were saved from greatest number can be packed into the ruins. By this time Congress thoroughly appreciated the need of a good library and the year following \$72,000 were appropriated for new books, and the appropriations have gone on from that time to this until we now have 680,040 volumes and



added about 18,000 volumes to the library, and the copyrights are now increasing our stock at the rate of 50,-000 and upward per year."

The late Senator Stanford's favorite seat, a large and comfortable willow ohair standing at a window in the Stanford mansion, in San Francisco, where the Senator used to sit and

TEMPERANCE.

WHAT WOULD YOU THINK? What would you think if the birds and the

flowers Should say that the dew and the sweet summer showers Were not what they wanted to bathe in and drink, They'd like something stronger .

Now, what would you think?

And what would you think, some pleasant spring day.

If the robin and wren and pretty binejay Should go reeling and fatting because of strong drink (Just like men and boys),

Now, what would you think?

And what would you think if you picked a bouquet And found that the flowers acted just the Bame way

And Bot them tipsy because of a drink!

(How queer it would be)

But what would you think?

Well, if it is allly and foolish for them.

Don't you think it is worse for the boys and the men Who lose both their bodies and souls, too. through drink;
Now, what do you think?
-Youth's Temperature Banner

An article in the Journal Officie! France, is devoted to the alarming increase of suited of the alarming increase of suited of the suited of the series in that country—the number of those taking their own lives in 1899 being over 8000. Almost simultaneously Le Mutin devotes an article to the spread of drunkenness, which it declares to be responsible for many which is declared to be responsible for the spread of the series. It gon-A NATIONAL DANGER. many suicides and much crime. It cludes: "It alcoholism constitutes. spenk, a peril to the human being, it is also a National danger," and earness'y recommends the Government to check its progress.

BRADUATES OF THE SALGON COLLEGE. A saloon-keeper in Paducah issues this remarkable announcement: "I wish to notify the wife who has a drunkard for a fursband, or a friend who is unfortunately dissipated, give me notice in writing of such cases in which you are interested, and all suc be excluded from my place. Let fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers do likewise and their request will be complied with. I pay a heavy tax for the privilege of retailing uquors, and I want it distinctly understood hat I have no desire to sell to minors of frunkards, nor to the destitute. I much orefor that they save their money and put it where it will do the most good to their families. In other words, this saloonseeper, like a college, believes in turning his graduates out of doors and in allowing them a post-graduate course only when their iriends are perfectly willing.—Curistian

FOR YOUNG MEN TO PONDER.

The great majority of those who are enslaved by strong druk did not begin their career of self-destruction in the dram shops. While the lower classes of drunkards are victims of saloons, the more respectable sort began with the social glass. It was at the social party, or in the billiard room, or the club, or at the wolding that the fatal babit was formed. Not many begin to drink alone, or from sheer appetite for stimulants. The glass was offered to them by somebody, and from want of moral conrage or from a desire appear "gentlemanly," they consented to

I was once at a wedding in a "genteel" circle of society where the popping of cham-pagne corks was like the rattle of musketry. Within a few years I met the oldest son in that family a confirmed drunkard. His pa-rents had tempted other people's seas and had ruined their own! The man who sets a lecanter on his table sets a trap for his boys that may land them in perdition. The young lady who offers any intexteant to her young gentler a friends descress to bee at wretched onject, a drunkard's wife.

The drinking usages are saily on the in-

crease in this country-in social life, at restaurants, at clubs, and even in the fashion-able abopping resorts for ladies. While the oble shopping resorts for latter. While the chief discussion is about prohibiting saloons, Satan is stealing a murch on us by tempting young men to be tipplers. The only sale-guard for any young man—even though he loss. rofessing Christian-is entire abstinence He never knows what latent appetite he may have within until the spark touches the gunpowder. A young man of my acquaintance (a church member) found before he was aware, that he was becoming a slave to the bottle. He said to me "My young associates invite me to drink with them, and are ruining me. After this when they ask me to drink I shall knock them down. He was terribly in earnest; and no wonder he had been playing with vipers at the mouth of

For two reasons every conscientious young man ought to pledge himself to total absti-nence. First, for his own sake, for he don't know how soon he may become a tippier. Secondly, for the sake of others whom he may tempt to ruin by his example. Let Dr. Reciey or any other man who is making money by "cures for drunkenness," say what they will, the reform of inebriates is difficult and rare. The one time to stop drinking trencherous intoxicants is to stop before you begin.—Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., in Young Men's Era.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Archdencon Farrar says Britain found India sober and will leave it drenk.

Of the Weish members of the British Parliament, eighty per cent, are tectotalers.

The Ohio Anti-Saloon League has now about seventy branches of auxiliary leagues, Wine is mentioned as selling at a penny a quart in France in consequence of the unusually large vintage.

It is officially estimated that there are now maining in bond in the United States 130, go; 910 gallons of whisky.

Mr. Moody is quoted as saving that out o millions who visited the World's Fair, he did not see a drunken man. The average number of inmates in the

Ohio State Penitentiary for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1895, was 1801, for If for ten years England could get rid of drink, she would at that time become such a

paradise as men would hardly recognize. John Bright, The W. C. T. U. of Denver, Colorado, is registering women voters to fight the State

iquor laws and eventually to make Colorado a Prohibition State. An investigation of the liquor traffic, sim-

flar to that which has been arged upon Con-gress, is to be undertaken under the auspices of the Contury Magazine. Miss Frances E. Griffin, organizer for Na-tional W. C. T. U., is now in Fioricia, wher-

she will spend some weeks organizing and strengthening our various lines of work.

A single brewery in the northwest provinces of India, where so many millions suffer from hunger, daily uses an amount of grain to form mait for beer that would teed 20,000 such day.

In a recent communication to Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, from the President of South-ern California W. C. T. U., we learn that about 250 members have been added to the California W. C. T. U., within three months. The W. C. T. U., Providence, R. I., has opened a reading room every evening for boys who are not welcome at the public library or the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. There

is not an American among the boys attend Professor Tyndall, though not a total abstainer himself, once gave a young man who declined the wine offered him, this testimony: "All young people especially should not fouch alcoholic drinks. People who are strong and full of vigor do not need them." SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 25.

Lesson Text: "The Resurrection of Christ" (An Easter Lesson), Mark xvi., 1-8-Golden Text; 1 Cor. xv., 20-Commentary.

When the Sabbath was past. "They would not break the Sabbath." The Sabb. was really only about to begin. There are no endings in God's blessings. There is an end to sin, to death, but not to blessings. Parker. Anoth Him. With spices. This is proof that they did not expect. Him to rise again, and this fact adds new force to their testioners.

mony.—Jacobus.

Very early in the morning. John says, while it was yet dark. Matthew, as it began to dawn. Yes, that is just what it did. Tout is the very poerry of the occasion—the word written with apparent accident is the very expression of heaven's truth. "It began to dawn." When Christ comes, the light comes There is a joyousness, an activity, a hopeful-tess, an energy about the early morning.—

The first day of the week. The day has the first day of the week. The day has been its place ever since, always the first, "This is the day the Lord bath made." Constantly has its primary in persons—Carist: in graces—marity ha days—the

They came to the sepulcare. But not to Christ's, They who seek Christ in unbelied to lay are simply visiting empty tombs. Do to be disturbed nor wonder it in triumest tomes they declare "He is not here.

And they said among themselves. How

any of our auxeties are needless, grounds and absurd. The worst difficulties are loss which never happen.

The stone was rolled away. The stone was

urned to new uses, for an angel sat upon it.

-Parker. The seal, the watch, the guard nel yet the open tomb. Who can stay this Emering-they saw a voong more

was the vision and the voice. The vision was

begarness, belong to youth
for yours was sympathetic. Four not
Heart rending, "I know that ye see,
ors." Explandory—"He is not here, he

Competing - "Come, see the place where

the Lert lay."
Inspiring "Glo ye -teil" -Parker.
The empty tout brought e mission, for ror, fearful forsbodings to the enemies a Christ ; but hope, comfort, conflictive, to His

Tell his disciples and l'efer. Curist's test appearance was to Mary Ragdalees. Join XX., 18, out of whom He had cast seven devis tso He special message is to Peter, who had denied Him.—Abbott.

Tell Peter—although he has signed or grievously. Tell Peter—for he has wept.

God's anger against His children ceases with the commencement of their jenifease. Tell Peter—for he has suffered. Tell Pater - for he is dear to Chest. Sin

un t and disagure us, but if cannot after His love, Tell Peter -for hels your bridger. They had sinned. Have not we denied our Lord.

- Stoms and Twigs.
The result of it all on the women-lear, haste, energy. They were atraid, they ran, they frembled and were amain. From Matthew we learn that as they "met Jesus in the way." All who go meet Hun in the way. All who go upon gracious errants

He is risen. "Through woman death was first introduced into the world; to woman the first announcement was made of the Propole of Christ's resurrection. I have

been used for many years to study the his tory of other times, and to etamine and weigh the evidences of these who have written at our them and I know of no one in the history of mankind which is aved by better and fuller evidence of every

rt, to the mind of a fair inquirer, than that arist died and rose again from the dead-Dr. Arnold. Moreover, it was precisely the same body which was buried that rose again, or all the proofs fail

L. Proved by the friends of Christ. L. The apostles had the most powerful laste in They were upun spot on which it occurred, and that to men who were prepared to do anything to con-scal the fact. 2. This faith came to direct opposition to their previous penels and worldly interests. They had no expects tion and no hope of their resurrection They had every opportunity for thoroughly satisfying themselves on the point. 4. By their declaration of the last they induced thousands of the very enemies of Christian believe in it, and that close to the time an near the very spot on which it owners early Church universally believed in and & is incredible that a myth, a story, should have so grown up without stantial foundation.—From Thomas's Gen-of the Gospel. 5. They attested this fact in only by their lives, but by their death, Only the fact of the resurrection can accorfor the marveious change in the spirit and character of the apostles. The resurrection character of the apostles. The resurrection completely transformed them, inspired than with a new conception of Christ's kingdom as for all people, with a new courage to fer for the sake of their risea Lord and His kingdom, and with a new purpose to preach Christ and Him crucined everywhere as a spiritual redemption for air, Acts ii., \$9 v v. 41 · x · 43. Neither fraud nor fletion is com-

petent to account for the moral contrast.

II. Proved by the enemies of Christ. 1. It was impossible for these enemies to deny that Christ had by some means left the grave. 2. It was impossible for them to give any other explanation than that which they now invented—that His disciples stole the body. 3. It was impossible for this, the only expanation they could give, to be credited; for (a) the disciples could not have stelen Him if they would; (b) it was in the last degree improbable that all the were asleep; (c) nor would the Jewish council have voted money merely to have re-ported a truth; (d) if the soldiers slept, they could not have known that the disciples stole the body: their story contradicted itself. - Genius of the Gospel.

DRINE AND THE WORKINGMAN." In the British Workman Archdeacon Far-

rar has a paper on "Drink and the Working-man." In this be sets forth in admirable manner why workingmen should become manner why workingmen should become lotal abstainers, treating the difficulties of the practice in two parts: (1) The necessity of facing the ridicule of others and (2) The pain of giving up a customary induspense, Fouching the first, he says, "Men are never long decided for doing right, In the long run they are respected for doing it. Workingmen have before them the example of great tribunes of the people, like Rehard Coblen and John Bright, who were acstain. Cobden and John Bright, who were austain ers when it was more difficult to be so than it is now, and of living leaders when they whose abilities and energies hav raised them to a high position, such as Mr. John Burns, M. P., and Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., and Alderman Ben Tillet, and others of their foremost representatives, who are, I believe, ardent total abstainers. For one man who would laugh at his mate because he hg.d aken the pledge or wears the blue ribbon. there are a hundred who would admire and imitate his independence and faithfuiness." Touching the habit of indulgence, he points out among other cogent statements, that there are 20,000 prisoners in England who, so far from suffering from total abstinence improve in health during their incarceration. Improve in health during their incarceration. The Archdeacon begins by saying that in his series of papers he is addressing to working, men, he wishes "to state why il, seems to me that they would be acting most wheely, and in such a way as to help the amelioration of their class, and to increase their chances of individual happiness, if, at once and without hesitation, in present circumstances, they formed the resolution to be total austances.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

PLAYED WITH MATCHES.

ONE CRIED PROBABLY PATALLY BURNED AND

ANOTHER BADLY INJURNED. PRILLIPSBURG -The 5 year old son of David H. Thomas, mine inspector and his cousin, the little daughter of Matthew Morris, went into an out-building at the home of the inspector to play, taking with them a number of matches. On entering they locked the door. In the building a bundle of straw had been stored and shortly after the children entered the build neighbors saw smoke coming through roof. The door was broken open and the children found near the door. Both were unconscious, the girl lying over the bady of the boy. One leg of the latter was burned to a crisp and other portions of his body were badly burned. The little girl's in-juries seem to be wholly internal. It is thought she will recover, but the boy will

BROKERS MUST PAY A TAX.

likely die.

THEY ARE SUBJECT TO A 3 PER CENT. LEVY ON THEIR NET EARNINGS.

Hannish Ra-In the opinion of Auditor General Gregg, about 1,600 persons subject to a tax of 3 per cent on their net carnings on their income under the brokerage act of May 16, 1801, are evaling this law by a faithre to report their animal business to the Anditor teneral's department. Under the law 'every private banker and broker' is subjected to the percent tax. Real. es-tate agents are among those who claim. To be exempt from the payment of this tax, while the Auditor General maintains that they are taxable on their besiness. In 1878 the Attorney General took the view hold by Mr. Gregg and Attorney General Hensel in said to entertain a similar opinion.

THE SLOT MACHINES.

10ME PROXOUNCED COMMUNIC DEVICES AND

DURESTON AND AUTOMOBILE HOLLIDAY SPERIS-In the Blair county. ourts Judge Martin, Best Instructed the grand jury that nickel in the slot machines. are not gambling devices. The Judge, however held that slot machines in which a nickel is dropped and by that means dice are thrown, was purely gambling apparatus and the jury was directed to return the awners of such machines to court.

TON. B. L. HEWILT DEAD.

floramaxim no-Hon. Benjamin Light-Hottmayou no Hou. Benjamin Lightmer liewitt ex-speaker of the house of
representatives of Esmaylvania and one
of the best known Republican politicians of
the state, died in the Bingham house Philadelphia, from a paralytic attack which he
received some time ago. Mr. Hewitt was a
Scotth-Insh Presbyterian and was born at
Petersburg, Huntingdon county. June 4,
1831. His parents were among the early
settlers of the Juniata valley. He was field
paymaster in the army with the rank of
imajor in the lower house of the legislature major. In the lower house of the legislature he served eight years, in 1881 being elected speaker. He also served as fish commissioner from 1873 until 1881. During the late legislature he became prominent in the opposition to the scating of Audrews and also as the father of the pure food bill. He leaves a wife and two sons.

A MANIAC'S BLOODY DEED.

GERESSE EG-Thomas Finnegan, who was demented but not considered dangerous grew violent at his home near Latrobe. He started to destroy the furniture and when his parents remonstrated he crushed his mother's skull and brutally beat his father. The former wait probably die. Neighbors made a prisoner of Finnegan and took him to the occasion home, but in making the capture it was possessary to shoot him, "ha ball lodging in his jaw.

PENNSYLVANIA'S BIG COAL COUNTIES.

Unionrows-Reports of coal regions of the United States show that Westmoreland county leads with an output of 8,731,068 tons, rayette second with 7,260,045 tons, Clearfield third with 6,876,785 tons, and Allegueny fourth with 6,369,179.

ROTEL-CLERK DROPS DEAD WHILE STABBING. Waussin.—James A. Carter, night clerk at the Aritington Hotel, at Rochester, dropped dead of heart disease, while sparring with a friend.

The returns on the assessors' books in the commissioners' office in Indiana county snow that there are at least 3.86 dogs in Indiana county. This amount has been Indiana county. This amount has been assessed and returned while the commis-tioners think there are fully 250 more of which no account has been rendered.

THERE Poles were killed in No. 4 mine of the Kingston Coal Company at Edwards-ville, near Wikesbarre by a rumaway car. Two of the men were killed instantly and the third med an hour after receiving his

Ar Uniontown, Andrew Burg, aged 19 was struck by a Baltimore & Ohio freight engine and ground to pieces. Burz was deaf and dumb and did not notice the approach of the train. JAMES O'NELL a book egent while at-

tempting to board a freight fram a Con-nellsville, tell under the wheels and was ground to death. ALEKES F. Coogson, sued the Pittsburg Western rantoad for \$50,000 damages for the death of his wife and son who were

City recently. The Cochranton Savings bank is to be converted into a national bank. The present capital of \$29,000 will be increased to

alled by a train at a crossing in Evans

THE Valley flouring mills at Titusville. owned by Kimiz & Wagner, were destroy-ed by fire. Loss, \$11,000; insurance \$4,000. EDWARD BARNS, aged 72, fell beneath the

wheels of an ash cart be was driving Greensburg and was crushed to death Bureauxis at Huntingdon, stole several thousand dollar's worth of goods from Mayor Stewart's clothing store.

THE Acheson coke company's works, near Dunbar, closed down throwing 100 men out of employment.

L. Goldstang's country store near Greens burg was robbed of \$1,000 worth of general

Marion Smith, of Spring Creek was killed while trying to board a moving train at

That Aftered the Case. Of the late French Senator Renaud

the Kolnische Zeitung tells the following anecdote:

When Renaud first came as Senator to Paris from his home in the Pyrenees he engaged a room at a hotel and paid a month's rent-150 francs-in advance. The proprietor asked him if he would have a re-

ceipt. "It is not necessary," replied Renaud. "God has witnessed the payment."

"Do you believe in God?" sneered the host. "Most assuredly," replied Renaud,

"don't you?"

"Not I, monsieur." "Ah," said the Senator, "in that case please make me out a receipt!"