The Taking and Hatching of Spawn at a United States Government Station-Wonderful Work at a Hatchery.

picturesquely located on the ripe males, to await the spawning probanks of the McCloud River cess which is to follow later in the day. and surrounded by towering hills and mountains, is an important to which circumstance is due in great in California waters to-day.

postoffice in addition to the residence vancing shoreward. of Superintendent Stone, which stands hatchery, has a comfortable residence ripe fish that have been caught. In- to the temperature of the water. The nearer the river, while within convenient distance of all the buildings is a well-kept boarding-house, where the white help and visitors to the station take their meals.

The popular idea of a fish hatchery is very vague. So little is the subject understood that many intelligent people can be found who believe that fish eggs, like the eggs of a barnvard fowi, may be hatched under a hen or in an incubator. This article has been written to afford more accurate knowledge on an important and interesting subject, and embraces the results of general observations by a Chronicle reporter of the work at Baird in every department.

The routine of work at Baird is embraced in three separate detachments fishing, spawning and hatching. By fishing is meant the taking of the ripe parent salmon from the pool in the river below the rack. This is accomplished by the use of a 130-foot seme net with which the pool is repeatedly dragged both morning and evening. The first haul with the net is made at 5.30 a. m. each day during the fishing season, and additional hands are made the fishing continues good.

discomfort. Such, however, far taking the eggs requires the united first haul of the net is made by the from being the case. Before taking the eggs requires the united first haul of the net is made by the from being the case. Before taking the eggs requires the united first haul of the net is made by the from being the case. Before the leftorts of four men, a large booket, a light of a bonfire at 7.30 o'clock, and may commences a great bonfire is built feather a two fish, a male and feather and even until midnight, when the fish on the river's edge. This fire serves male. The female is held over the land even until midnight, when the fish the chill of the early morning.

out into the stream. One end of the the stream, the other end on the east side, opposite the hatchery, and then the signal is given to pull in the net. Immediately a strong pull is brought to bear on the two ropes leading from the net to the shore. One end is attached to a hand windless, the other to a larger windlass turned by horse power. Both windlasses are put in winter food. motion at the same time, and graducomes the net, and then the ensuared

ready to spawn. If not ripe, back tacles for the freshly washed salmon few yards to the spawning station, is a tin dipper which holds about 1000, which consists of a platform built over. The basects being of netting on all the river and a half dozen or more the stream. Into one of these pens go AR up in Shasta County, Cal., the ripe females, into another the

Hard work it is sorting out and carrying these fish. The Indians, when station of the United States Govern- they have finished, are bathed in perment of which the people of California spiration and feel no need of sitting have but very little knowledge. In by the fire during the half hour of pregnation. Eggs of this sort generthat beautiful and picturesque spot rest which is allowed before another ally amount to about two per cent, of has been maintained for many years hand. Fishing continues until 7 the whole. It is sought to get rid of the pioneer fish hatchery of the State, o'clock, when an hour is taken for these eggs before the good ones combreakfast. Fellowing the breakfast mence to hatch. measure the almost marvelous plen- hour fishing continues with varying itude of the quinnat or Pacific salmon success until the pens of the spawning station are well filled with ripe salmon. after the first few days, can be clearly A San Francisco Chronicle reporter The average haul at the present time A San Francisco Chronicle reporter The average haul at the present time seen with a microscope. The eyes ap-who visited the station was surprised is from thirty to forty fish. Only last pear plainly on the outside of the egg to note the substantial character of week a single haul netted nearly 200 the improvements made by the Gov- fish, and hauls have been known to ernment. The main hatchery build- run as high as 300 fish, all of large ing is a commodious structure well size and aggregating such enormous adapted to the purpose for which it weight that the shore windlasses was constructed. Other buildings in- grouned and creaked in a most disciude stables, engine-house, store and tressing manner as the net was ad-

on a sightly eminence overlooking the the more interesting business of the river. Seymour Bass, foreman of the day, and that is to spawn the secres of eggs to hatch varies greatly, according

the Indians pick up each struggling wide enough to fit inside of the fish by the tail. Then follows an extrough and about eighteen inches in amination to see if the fish beripe and length. These baskets are the recepgoes the fish into the stream. The eggs. Foreman Bass in disposing of ripe fish meets with a different fate. the eggs aims to place about 20,000 Still held by the tail it is carried a in each basket. The unit of measure

The baskets being of netting on all sides, offer no obstruction to the conpens built out from the platform into tinuous flow of water in the troughs. This continued flow of water has the same effect on the eggs as though they had been spawned naturally by the parent fish at the bottom of the river. As the eggs are thus left in the baskets they are looked over from day to day by experienced bands, who pick out the dead eggs which have failed of im-

The first sign of life in the egg is the appearance of the eyes, which, after eighteen or twenty days. The next manifestation of life is the appearance of the head and tail, which emerge, leaving the body of the fish still incased in a sort of sac, which is gradually absorbed. Even incumbered by this sac the tiny tish display much strength and are soon able to The fishing finished, then follows swim against the current in the trough.

The length of time required for the



GATRERING THE FIRST AFTER A HAUL OF THE SEINE.

the double purpose of lighting up the bucket by two men, one of whom rubs are sufficiently plentiful. The fish river and of removing in a measure his hand vigorously upon the breast of taken in the evening are sorted and the fish. From an opening back of placed in the pens, but are not When the helpers have gathered the anal fin immediately gushes a spawned until after the morning haul and warmed themselves at the stream of eggs, round in shape, a rich the following day. fire the great net is slowly unwound red in color, and each about the size Through all the hard work pertainfrom the spool where it had been of a large pea. At the same time a ing to the hatchery a visitor is implaced to dry after the fishing of the third man holds over the pail a male pressed with the enthusiastic interest night before and and is stowed in the salmon, who is made to discharge his of the men who do the work. From stern of a boat. Two men silently row milt, a white substance of about the the superintendent and foreman down net is dropped on the hatchery side of Bass with a feather stirs the eggs and terest in the work of the hatchery milt together until they are well amounts almost to a passion. A day's united. The spawning of the female work with them means all the work until the close of the day's work, fish as possible, and no considerations hung up in the sun and left to dry for

The males continue to spawn fo a ally the line of cork floats betokening week or two at a time, and when the location of the net commences to once used are thrown back in their move shorewaard. Nearer and nearer proper jar to be used again day after day until the season's store of milt is salmon commences to struggle for exhausted. When the eggs of the fefreedom. Here and there a fin cuts male first come in contact with the the water, there is a wild splashing as milt they mite. While in this cona dozen monster salmon apring half dition they are placed in shallow jars removal of this water wheel water is their lengths out of the water, and and left to stand for an hour or two, then, as the net draws still closer to at the end of which time the eggs the shore, the red bodies of the im- separate and are ready to be washed. prisoned fish may be seen flashing be- The process of washing follows the neath the clear water on which falls day's spawning, which generally lasts but faintly a few gleams of light from until nearly noon. The washing of the fading fire, which, in the excite- the eggs is accomplished by placing ment of the moment, has been almost them in large buckets, which are filled with water from the river, with which

at intervals of half an hour so long as dians armed with hand nets lift the warmer the water the quicker the salmon from the pens and deposit hatching. One degree's difference in To the reader it would appear that them on the platform, where they are temperature makes a difference in the fishing in the waters of the Mc- left to thrash and kick about until hatching of five days Cloud River at 5.30 in the morning called upon to yield their accumulated The fishing in the evening is a repe-would be fraught with much general barvest of spawn. The process of tition of that in the morning. The

same consistency as cream. Foreman to the meanest Indian helper this inmeans her death. She is immediately that can be done. Every man has an thrown out on the bank and left to lie ambition to catch and handle as many when the fish are all picked up by the of personal comfort or discomfort are Indian women, and after being cleaned permitted to interfere with the accom-

plishment of that purpose. Fishing at Baird continues until rain and consequent high water in the river render it impossible to maintain the rack across the river. At the first sign of high water the employes are put to work removing the rack and a large water wheel which furnishes the power necessary to pump water from the river into the hatchery. After the pumped as long as required by steam.

During February and March the employes are kept indoors by the severity of the elements, and have nothing to do but entertain and amuse themselves as best they can. With the arrival of April a start is made toward putting things in readiness for the summer salmon run during August and September. The first work after the water recedes sufficiently is to throw the rack across the river and reconstruct the spawning station and pens, which, when not removed in time, are always swept away by the winter flood, which often causes the water in the river to rise

ifteen or twenty feet. The population of Baird, including men, women and children, numbers in all about twenty souls. The people get along together without trouble of any kind, living almost as one happy family. Superintendent Stone is and versally liked and respected by all. The effect of his presence and influence is apparent even among the Indian employes, who have been improved, both in manners and appearance, by their contact with a kind, courteous and educated gentleman. The Indian helpers are skilled in the work of the hatchery, and in the fishing season their services are always in demand.

David Marshall, of Sharpsburg, had been suffering with a diseased toe. While it was acting pretty badly he made up his mind that sharp measures were in order, so he got a sharp chisel and a heavy hammer and made himself ready for a surgical operation. He put the chisel on the toe, raised the ham-

## TEMPERANCE.

THE POOL'S DREAM. A little whisky now and then Is relished by the best of men : It soothes the wrinkles out of care. And makes are high look like two pair

When everything looks blasted blue, And misery sticks like so much glue, A nip that reaches toes and hair Will make a man a millionaire.

When it has wandered down our necks, It fills our eyes with magic specs. Which brings the bright side full to view, And makes one quarter look like two.

An ugly woman looks divine, Our burial lot becomes a mine: The trees all walk, the fences run, And stily tales sound full of fun.

-New York World, PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE. In a recent editorial review of the progress of the temperance retorm the New York Ob-

"Friends of the temperance cause should find little reason for discouragement in the present situation. If political prohibition, judging from the returns of recent elections, server savs has not made the progress hoped for it, pro-hibition through education has scored a rapid advance. From many quarters comes confirmatory evidence of the steady growth of a public sentiment against the use of intoxicating liquors, and in favor of a closer restriction of the liquor traffic."

An old but very mistaken notion is that drink gives strength. A test was once tried to determine the strength-giving power of Two gangs of men, as nearly equal in size and strength as possible, were put to work breaking stone. Both gangs contained an equal number of men, but to one gang liquors containing alcohol were given. At first the alcohol gaing did by far the most work, but when the effects of the alcohol ceased, the men fell far behind the other men in their work, so that at the end of the day the gang which did not drink had done the greatest amount of work. This was con-tinued for three or four days, the result being the same. The experimenters then reversed the gangs, giving the non-alcoholic gang al-cohol, and allowing the alcoholic gang none;

A WRETCHED SLAVE.

but the men not using the stimulant came out ahead as before,

Bad companions have ruined many unsus-pecting boys and girls and older persons, too. Habits of tippling are formed by taking a so-cial glass, and before one is hardly aware of it he is a drunkard. In the same way least-ing on rich viands and rare desserts will allure the appetits to indulgence until one be-comes a gutton. And what can be more degrading than to live for eating and druk-ing? It is notorious that the love of liquor will make its victim idle and shiftless. He would rather sit in a saloon and tell profans and obscene stories thus to be industriously

engaged in his trade or profession.

Nor is this all. Indulgence in night drinking and frolie robs one of strength, renders him drowsy and lazy the next morning, fills his head with aches, his eyes with inflammation, his pulse with fever, his brain with de-lusions and his nerves with trembling and inefficiency. No wonder such a wretched slave of beastly appetite often comes to pov-erty and rags. He forfelts his character, debases his brain and heart, disgraces and mortifies his family, allenates his friends and employers and bartars away his eternal soul Oh, the horrors of the poor drunkard's end both in this world and the next! The thought of it ought to keep every older person from ever inviting young people to taste the intoxicating bowl. Sacred Heart Review.

WILL TONSTON BREWERS The New York World gives a cartial list of millionaire brewers of that city, stating th wealth as follows: George Ehret, w. h. \$15,000,000; Jacob Euppert, worth \$15,000,000; Jacob Euppert, worth \$15,000,000; James Everard, worth \$5,000,000; estate of Henry Clausen, Jr., worth \$5,000,000, Anton G, and J. C. G. Hupfel, worth \$2,500,000, and Bernstein and State of Henry Clausen, worth \$2,500,000, and Bernstein and State of Henry Clausen, worth \$2,500,000, and Bernstein and State of Henry Clausen, worth \$2,500,000, and Bernstein and State of Henry Clausen, worth \$2,500,000, and Bernstein and State of Henry Clausen, worth \$2,500,000, and Bernstein and State of Henry Clausen, worth \$2,500,000, and Bernstein and State of Henry Clausen, worth \$2,500,000 and Bernstein and Bernstein

hemer and Schmid, worth \$5,000,000. It says of Ehret, now worth \$15,000,000. with a dally income of \$2054, that twenty years ago he left his position as foreman in Hupfel's brewery to start in business on his own account. Of Ruppert it says he has a daily income of \$1369, and that "a man who throws a stone anywhere in New York City is apt to hit a house owned by Mr. Ruppert." Of Doelger, now worth \$7,500,000, it says he is "another man who worked himself up from the vauits of a brewery ; then he opened a saloon, and then went into the brewing business for himself. That was about twenty-five years ago. Of Everard, now worth \$5,000,000, with a daily income of \$685, it says he was at one stage of his career a policemun, and then started in the brewing business as a partner of a well-known politician, Sheridan Shook. Auton Hupfel is mentioned as "another of the oldtime brewers, who, from being a cellar hand, worked his way up, until the business, worth \$2,500,000, now yields an annual income of \$125,000, and a daily income of \$342."

These figures show the enormous profits of the beer business, and also where much of the money, especially of the workingmen of this city, who are so largely patrons of the beer saloons, has gone to in the last twenty-five . They have contributed largely to many millionaire brewers' fortunes, these many millionaire brewers' fortunes, while now, with work and wages suddenly cut off, many of them and their families are kept from actual starvation by the aid of the charitable and the philanthropic. -- National

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The United States had 219,863 retail liquor dealers July 1st, 1893.

The criminal arrests in the United States have increased more than fivefold since 1860. Out of 4000 liquer saloons in Brooklyn, about 3200 are said to be mortgaged to brew

The Chicago Tribune says liquor was the cause of 748 murders reported in its col-According to the Swiss Federal Statistical Bureau, Switzerland, though sc largely a wine country, has also 324 breweries.

A large number of souvenirs, in the form of little square bottles of "Mt. Vernon Whis were given away at the World's Fair. At Burgstadt, Saxony, those of its inhabitants who are delinquent tax-payers are not

Alcohol insunity is twice as common in France now as it was fifteen years ago, and the number of persons placed under restraint on account of it has increased twenty-five

per cent, in the last three years, The generally accepted theory that alcohol is no good "to keep out the cold" has once more received confirmation by the fact that the celebrated explorer, Dr. started on his voyage to the Arctic regions on June 24th, has taken no alcohol whatever

with him except for purposes of fuel. Benjamin Franklin died in the year 1790 (over one hundred years ago): but even in those times he had the sense to know that "Some of the domestic evils of drunkenness are houses without windows, gardens with-out fences, fields without tillage, barns with-out roofs, children without clothing, punci-ples, morals or manners."

At an inquest held the other day in England the evidence brought to light the queer fact that the dead man's life had been insured for \$100 by the liquor dealer whose bar he chiefly patronized. No secret was made about the matter, it being perfectly fair and above board, the liquor dealer only wishing to insure himself against the loss of business consequent on the death of a valuable customer. The practice is sated to be outer from er. The practice is stated to be quite fre-

## SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 1.

Lesson Text: "Jacob's Prevailing Prayer," Gen. xxxII., 9-12; 24-30 - Golden Text: Gen. xxxII., 26-Commentary,

6. And Jacob said, O Gol of my father Abrabam, and God of my father Issae, the Lord which saidst unto me, Return unto thy country, and to the kindred, and I will deal well with thee," Jacob is now twenty years older than when God appeared to him in the vision at Bethel (xxx1, 41), and having been instructed to return to his own home (xxx1, 3, 13), he is now on his way thither. The angels of God have met him, and he has sent messengers to Esan to seek his favor. messengers have returned, saying that Esan is coming with 400 men. Jacob is afraid, divides the people and flocks and herds into two bands, and then gives himself to prayer.

10. "I am not worthy of the least of all the mercles and of all the truth which Thou has showed unto The servant, for with my start I passed over this Jordan, and now I am become two bands. He calls upon God, as the God of his fathers, thinking doubtle His covenant with them. Then he pleads God's command to return and His promise of protection, and now he takes the place of utter unworthiness and thinks of the con-trast between now and twenty years before and of God's marvelous kindness to him, notwithstanding his great sinfulness.

11. "Deliver me, I pray thee, from the hand of my brother, from the hand of Essu, for I fear him lest he will come and smite me and the mother with the children. Sin is not easily forgotten, and Jacob would think of his wrong done to Esau solong ago. A guilty conscience is always afraid, whether it be in Adam or Abraham (Gen. 11., 10 xx. 11.) or any other saint or sinner. The perfect love of God to us casts out all lear (1 John iv., 18), and if we will only walk in the light with Him we may sing. "Behold, God is my salvation for deliverer. I will trust and not be afraid, sure that He will deliver us from every evil work and preserve us unto His heavenly kingdom (Isa xu., 2, 11

12. "And Thou saidst, I will surely do thee good and make thy send as the sand of the sea, which cannot be numbered for unit Thou saidst," for by the spirit through Ba-laam we hear these words, "Hath He said and shall He not do it, or both He spoken and shall He not make it good " Num. axiii. 19). In Isa. ixii. 6.7, the people of God are called His renembrances. See margin and B. V. and note carefully what we are to plead for. If we would stand upon His promises and plead them for His giory. what would He not do

24. "And Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day," By comparing verse 30 and Hos. xii., 4, 5, we learn that it was the Lord Himself who wrestled with Jacob, even the same who appeared or spoke to Hagar and Abraham (Gen xvi., 13 xviii., 1) not the terward became man for us. The breaking of the day is in the margin "the ascending of the morning?" elsewhere it is "the spring of the day" or "the day spring (I Sam ix., 26. Job xxxviii., 12), and is suggestive of the morning when God shall humble and then holp Israel (Ps. xivi., 5. margin). 25. "And when He saw that He prevailed

not against him. He touched the hollow of his thigh, and the hollow of Jacob's thigh was out of joint as He wrestlest with him." God can do little or nothing for as or with us till we are thoroughly he bled and broken down. Our wisdom and strength are always hindrances. He giveth power to the faint, and to them that have no unight He increaseth strength" (Isa. x1, 29). When we are at our wits' end rall our wisdom be ing swalle. .p), then He delivers and shows His strength on our behalf Ps. evil., 27 margin). The difficulty is to break us

down.
26, "And He said, I. of Me. go, for the day breaketh. And he said, I will not be Theo-go, except Thou bless me. Jacob could now resist no longer, but he could being in his weakness, and eing he did. It is now belplessness clinging to almightiness, and he blossing will surely Israel in Egyptian bondage, at the Red Sea at the Jordan, at the walls of Jericho, and in all their history see how in all their helpless ness, relying upon God, He wrought for them Consider the miracles of the New Testament and see how in every case it was

the power of Go t on behalf of impotence.

27. "And He said outs him, What is thy name? and he said, Jacob." Jacob signifies sapplanter, and his brother Esan thought that he was well named, for he said, hath supplianted me these two times, he took away my birthright, and, behold, how he nath taken away my blessing (Gen. xxvi) 36). Jacob virtually confesses himself a sir ful, crooked man, and, as in verse 10, un-worthy of any mercies. There is hope for the sinner when he sees and confesses his ains (Prov. xxviii., 13). 28. "And He said, Thy name shall be called

no more Jacob, but Israe!, for as a prince hast thou power with God and with man, and hast prevailed." The name "Israel" is found about 2500 times in the Bible, but this is the first time. It invariably means either the man so called or his descendants (the tweeve or the ten tribes) and is misapplied when appited to the church. In the margin it is said to mean "A prince of God," but in this verse how suggestive are the words, "Power with God and with man . And is not the secret of this power made plain by the incident of he lesson-the confession of character and olpless bolding on to God

'And Jacob asked Hun and said, Tell me, I pray Thee, Thy name, and He said, Wherefore is it that thou does ask after My name? And He blessed him there Manoah asked Him His name, He said it was secret or wonderful (Judg. xiii., 18, margin) reminding us of His name in Isa. ix., 6 clessing of the Lord upon the land of nade it bring forth in one year fruit for three years (Lev. xxv., 21). The blessing of the Lord maketh rich, and toil added nothing thereto (Prov. x., 22). Consider the same of the Lord in Ex. xxxiv., 5-7, and hear our Lord Jesus is His prayers. "I have hear our Lord Jesus is His prayers. "I have nanifested Thy name. I have deduced unto them Thy name" (John xvii., 6, 26), 30, "And Jacob called the name of the place Peniel, for I have seen God face to

sxiv., 10, 11, we read that the elders saw the cxiv., 10. 11. We read that the elders saw the lood of Israel; they saw God and did eat and drink. In Ex. xxxiii., 11, it is written that the Lord spake unto Moses face to ace, as a man speaketh unto his friend, and get in verse 20 the Lord says, "Thou canst tot see My face, for there shall be no man see Me and live." It is probable that the explanation of these seeming contradictions in John i., 18, where we learn that God as always manifested Himself in His Son. nas always manifested Himself in His Son. Lesson Helper.

WHT THEY ARE TEMPERANCE REPORMERS.

Men and women are not temperance reformers simply because they cease to drink intoxicating liquors, but because they have gauged the eyil, have seen the misery and have heard the cry of captive millions, and have determined to see enacted laws that shall put rich and poor upon one level, and shall consider the walfare of the people before the pocket of the publican. "Lady Henry

A POIBON.

Alcohol is a poison. It is so regarded by the best writers and teachers on toxicology. Like arsenic, corrosive sublimate, and prus-sic acid, when introduced into the system it is capable of destroying life without acting mechanically, and it induces a general disease as well marked as fever, small-pox, or lead poison. Dr. Willard Parker,

## KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

MAN AND BABY MURDERED.

A RUNGARIAN RILLS HIS MAN AND THES PIRES

PROMICT OUSLY INTO A CROWD. At Millvale, near Wilkesbarre, Pa. Michael Bochrock, a Hungarian, became involved in a quarrel with John Shandow, a neighbor, and Shandow shot Bochrock in the left breast, fatally wounding him Shandow then fled, firing right and left in the crowd which had collected. One of the bullets struck the two year old baby of Philip Hendershot, in its mother's arms

illing it instantly.
Shandow fled to his home and locked the doors and opened fire from an upper window on the crowd. County Detective Whalen with an armed posse soon arrived and opened fire upon the murderer, one shot taking effect in his face and another in his back. The door was then battered down and the detectives placed shandow under arrest. With drawn revolvers, they conducted the prisoner safely to prison. prisoner safely to prison.

The jail is closely guarded against a

threatened attack

ERRECHURCHES LAID WASTE.

VANDALA WORK IN SET HOUSES OF WORKERP 131.100

Entr. - A gang of vanitals descrated half a dozen city churches St. Pauls and St Johns Episcopal, St. Paul's German and Central Presbyterian were broken into, 2the furniture upset, the altar service broken and the draper, excurred. The last act was to enter the Jewish synagogue, smash, the furniture and the holy vessels and then build a fire in the storeroom. The fire was discovered before the temple was entirely destroyed. The vandals have not

TWO STREETS OF MONEY Uncommon Henry Jennings has sold the Learing farm near Lemont station to John Yange, for \$1,400. Yanger was to bring the money here and turn it over. He turned up at the national bank at Fayette county with a two bushet sack on his back. In this he had the \$1,400. There were a few nickels, a few dollars in itimes and fully \$400 in quarters and halves. The remainder was in paper money and silver dollars. The money had evidently been stored away a long time as it smelled musty and some of the pieces were very old several of the diclars having been made in 18th and 1844. Yanger walked from Lomont and carried the money on his back

ARROR WAYS SAMED.

Hammer to .- Governor Pattison issued a proclamation designating two bridays in April, the 13th and 27th as Arbor days, the selection of either to be left to the discretion of the people in the various sections of the commonwealth. The Governor calls upon all citizens to suspend, their usual activities on one or both these days and give sufficient time to the planting of trees and shruberry.

DIED WITH BUR CHIED.

Hazantos - At Stockton John Itosinko's house burned to its foundation. The family except a baby in its cradle, escaped. Mrs. Resinke p excled with men in the crowd to rescue her child, but to go into the burning building meant death. The desperate mother rushed into the flames and reappeared with the little one. Both were so everely burned they died a few minutes

MANAGER ASSESSED & REDUCTION.

Philippacks - At a mass meeting, attend of by 3.00 miners, held near here, a reso-lution was adopted accepting the proposed refuction and giving notice to the operators that they may took for a demand for an

SHOT PATHER AND SISTER.

Washington - William Liggett, at West Middleton was examining a shotgun which he felt sure was not localed. It was dis-charged, the load striking young Liggett's father and his daughter. Both were severely

THE WILLSELENG HATCH AT SHIE Exis. -The superintendent of the Erie White Fish Platchers will place the balance of the white lish hatch in the lake this week The total product of the hatchery this spring is about 25,000,000,

GOOD BUY EAMAGES.

GREENSHIM - David Doles, who sued the Turtle Creek Valley Hallroad Company for \$5,000 damages, was given a verdict of \$2,000 The railroad company ran its road through

POASTED ON FURNAUE COALS.

Para seriesis. Engineer John. Harris fell face downward on the live coals he had raked from his fornace. He had been ricken with paralysis and slowly roasted

WITCH CAMP AT LETTYRETERS.

HARRISHURG. - The next division encamp ment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania will begin August 3 and continui-eight days on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

FRITZ RESNOR, of near Butler, surprised John Griffin while he was trying to get away with one of Rennick's horses and fired at the thief. The bullet cut Griffin's

TRUSTERS of the Pennsylvania state college have decided that the students from other states must pay a tuition of \$100 per year. Heretofore no tuition has been required.

Mrs. Mary J Wresty has sued the borough of Mercer to recover \$10,000 damages for injuries sustained recently by falling upon a side walk out of repair.

Davio Sours got a verdict for \$2,600 damages against the Turtle Creek Valley railroad at Greensburg He sued

As to His Appearance.

"Can you describe the man you saw hanging about the house the day before the robbery?" inquired the de-

The Perkins Junction storekeeper. whose place of bisiness had been broken into and robbed of a considerable quantity of plug tobacco, canned tomatoes, and dried peaches, together with the entire contents of the cash drawer, amounting to \$1.56, reflected a moment, and then asked:

"Do you know Bill Quinn?" "I don't think I do. "Lives down in the Wallick neigh·III

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borhood."

"I don't know him." The merchant shifted his quid to the other cheek, chewed thoughtfully

awhile, and said: "Know Si Roberts?"

"Auctioneer. Hangs 'round Thomp

son's a good deal." "Never saw him. But as to this man you saw loating about here be fore the robbery took place-I would

like to have you describe him as well as you can Again the storekeeper reflected.

"Well," he said at last, "ne looks some like Bill Quinn and some like Si Roberts."-Chicago Tribune.



is in shallow water, while Foreman Bass is busily counting to see the size weighs less than twenty younds. A dozen or more weigh forty or fifty pounds. Quickly the Indian helpers get to work sorting out the fish, ripe

A few more hauls on the two shore the eggs are washed over and over ropes and the mass of struggling fish again until they are perfectly clean. The next step is to carry the eggs

to the hatchery, which is done by of the haul. Not a fish in the lot that | hand. A brief description is necessary to give the feader an idea of what the hatchery is like. It consists simply of a series of long, narrow troughs, through which flows constantly a from unripe, males from females. stream of water, pumped fresh and mer and brought it down with a firm With marvelous dexterity, acquired cold from the river. In these troughs | whack and parted with the disagreeonly by experience and long practice, are set baskets of wire netting just able member. -- Baltimore Sun.

Cat Off His Own Toe With a Chisel.