

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

GEO. W. WAGENSELLER, Editor.

ARTHUR E. COOPER, Manager.

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Two centuries have increased England's wealth forty fold.

The Italian Government has determined to banish all convicted anarchists to an island in the Red Sea, where some are already confined.

The cotton seed mills of the South turned out cotton seed oil worth \$111,000,000 last year, \$4,000,000 worth of oil cake and meal and over \$5,900,000 worth of other grades of oil, records the Rochester Post-Express.

Electricity is a word that has found a place in the business world, and even in some dictionaries, though the great public, with the characteristic conservatism that held on to "chandler" after oil and gas had displaced candles, still refuses to adopt the new word. As to the thing itself, it is a puzzle to decorators, since their is a genuine difficulty in producing just the right form so long as people skeptically demand a double instrument that can furnish gas when the electric current fails to run.

The New York Press gives an unique instance of the law of heredity in the irrepensible actions of a crying baby on an elevated train recently. Every effort to quiet the screaming youngster met with failure, until his mother lifted him up so that his chubby fingers could grasp the overhead strap. Says the Press: "Every lesson of heredity teaches that that boy's father for a long period before his birth had lived in Harlem, and had ridden back and forth on the elevated during working hours. It was an impressive demonstration."

Austria gives this country an object lesson in dealing with waste lands, declares the New York Dispatch. Prizes are given to farmers to encourage them to recover waste lands and lay them down as pasturage, and also to erect shelters or stables for cows in high altitudes. The importance of this may be seen from the statement that one quarter of the total raised for cattle and horses in the Empire is derived from the districts. Some such policy might be tried with excellent results throughout the waste places in the Highlands.

Says Harper's Weekly: "Times are bad in the island of St. Helena. The decline in its prosperity dates not from the death of Napoleon, as might be supposed, but from the opening of the Suez Canal. Before that a thousand ships a year stopped at its port (Jamesstown), and its 5000 inhabitants were kept busy, but since the canal opened the island has found itself on a side track, and out of the course of travel, so that its young men are leaving it, and the population has fallen off nearly one-fourth. Efforts are being made in London to start fisheries for the employment of the islanders."

Harper's Weekly observes: "The record that the triple-screw cruiser Minneapolis made on her trial trip, 23,073 knots, places her easily in the front rank as the fastest sea-going vessel in the world. She is American in design and finish, and therefore the full credit of this great ship building achievement belongs to the United States. At one time on her trip she made a spurt of 25.92 knots for a distance of nearly two knots and a half, and according to the English plan of determining speed should be credited with this record. The English speed their vessels over a measured mile, and several of their ships, and some of other nations, have made a record of 23 knots and over, but none has ever made any such showing as 25 knots. The sister ship of the Minneapolis, the Columbia, also made a sustained spurt of more than 24 knots on her trial trip, and therefore in these vessels the United States has the fastest two ships in the world. A trial trip of such vessels has two aspects, one the picturesque and the other the important. The Minneapolis earned a bonus of \$414,000, and a race for that amount of money has elements of excitement about it that make any other contest in modern times somewhat insignificant in comparison. The constant fear that some little bolt or other tribe of the machinery may give way just at the last minute, makes the trip a matter of keen anxiety until the line is finally crossed, and gives a tension and a nervous strain to the occasion that none can forget who has ever been present at such a time.

AN AWFUL DISASTER.

THIRTY-SEVEN KILLED

Ferrible Explosion in a Colliery at Franklin, Washington.

The coal mines of the Oregon Improvement company at Franklin, 31 miles from Seattle, Washington, were on fire at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon. Thirty-seven bodies have been recovered and it is known that many are imprisoned in the fiery furnace. The number is as yet only a matter of conjecture, and it is probable that none will escape. The fire, it is said, caught in breast No. 62, in the sixth level.

The 37 men who were killed probably died from being suffocated by the smoke, as the bodies do not show fatal burns. The wives, children and comrades of the dead men crowded around the mouth of the mine, frantic with grief. Their lamentations were heart-rending, moving the strongest to tears. A telegram at 4:30 Friday afternoon states that the fire was then under control. No more bodies had been recovered up to that hour.

It is evident that all the men had time to come out, for those who worked in the farthest breast reached the shaft in safety, while those who were nearest the shaft, and consequently more removed from danger, perished. They evidently believed they were in perfect safety from the fire, but while they lingered the smoke cozed out from outside places further south, and the bodies were all found south of breast 62. They were all found along within a space of 500 feet.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKINGS.

George Barrett, comedian, brother of Wilson Barrett, is dead at London.

The new tariff law went into effect Tuesday without the President's signature.

A dozen persons were hurt by an electric car running off the track at Orange, N. J., and turning over.

George O. Barnes, an evangelist, delivered a sermon at Lexington, Ky., and begged all Christians to vote for Colonel Beckridge.

Four houses near Ludington, Mich., were burned by forest fires Saturday night. The occupants barely escaped.

Congressman Shaw died at his home at Eau Claire, Wis., on Monday morning after a long illness.

The big wooden ware factory at Wetzol, Mich., burned on Sunday, with two-thirds of the village. Loss about \$50,000.

John C. Bell refused to be a candidate for governor of Colorado on a Democratic-Populist ticket. This leaves the way clear for Walte.

Pullman employes, numbering 890 will go to Hiawatha, Kans., where they will assist in starting co-operative car works. Chicago capitalists will furnish the capital.

Attorney-General Moloney, of Illinois, proposes to contest the right of the Pullman company to engage in the saloon business on its palace cars.

A. B. Abbott, ex-member of the New York state assembly, was killed at Glens Falls by the accidental discharge of a gun as he was about to start on a hunting trip.

At the mining camp of Minillas, Mexico, a dynamite explosion occurred, killing six persons and several animals, besides doing great damage to the property.

The man who on Friday last committed suicide at the Hotel Hays in Denver, Col., has been identified as Thomas Mahoney of Wood.

The daughter of Senator Gorman are betrothed. Miss Daisy will marry Richard Johnson, of Washington, and Miss Madie will become the wife of Stephen Gumbriel, of Laurel, Md.

The coroner's jury investigating the disaster in the Franklin coal mines at Seattle in which 37 men were killed, has returned a verdict finding that the fire was started by parties unknown. It is believed the persons who fired the mine also perished.

A farmer in the southern part of Kansas sold 100 horses for 90¢ per head, as he had nothing to feed them on, the crops being dried up. In some parts of the state, where farmers had a splendid crop of broom corn last year, they now have nothing to speak of.

ATTI-ANARCHY IN URUGUAY

South America Weary of Bombs, but Not Revolution.

The New York Herald's special cable letter from Valparaiso says: Uruguay is anxious to join the anti-anarchist movement. A citizen of Argentina, Cardozo, has been arrested in Montevideo, for abetting an attempt to blow up the government house. He has been condemned to serve as a common soldier in the Fourth battalion of Chassars. Cardozo was formerly sergeant of police.

Buenos Ayres advices state that the proposed military maneuvers will be on a larger scale than ever before attempted in Argentina. Ten thousand troops of the national guard will participate. There is also under consideration a proposition for extensive naval maneuvers.

The newspapers of Santa Fe urge the overthrow of the local government. They insist that the authorities are not competent to suppress the murders which are so frequent in the wheat colonies.

TWO MEN LYNCHED.

A Sheriff Had Them on a Train, But a Mob Took Them.

Friday night at Mitchell's Station, thirty miles south of Montgomery, Ala., a band of masked men took Riley Walker and Richard Jordan out of the Central train, bound for Montgomery, from Deputy Sheriff Kirkland and lynched them by hanging them to a tree, and afterward perforated their bodies with bullets. The prisoners had been tried at Union Springs for murder, were convicted and Walker was sent up to the penitentiary for life; Jordan for twelve years.

Another Pension Bill.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, introduced in the house Tuesday a bill providing that the widows of pensioners married before the date of the late war shall receive the same rate of pension that the pensioner was receiving at the time of his death, provided that the rate of her pension shall not be less than \$12 per month.

Buying Arms for Japan.

It is reported that the Japanese government has ordered 100,000 rifles and a large supply of ammunition from the firm of Hartley & Graham, of New York. William J. Bruhl, the general manager, when asked as to the accuracy of the report, said that he was not at liberty to speak on so important a matter.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Makers at Washington.

TWO HUNDRED AND SECOND DAY.

SENATE.—Not in session.
HOUSE.—An attempt was made to secure consideration of the senate bill for the exclusion and deportation of anarchists, but Mr. Wagner objected and it went over. A resolution to print 20,000 copies of the tariff bill was passed. The house then adjourned until Thursday.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRD DAY.

SENATE.—Having with difficulty secured a quorum the senate went into executive session to confirm, if possible, the nomination of Judge Myrte to the district bench of Tennessee.

TWO HUNDRED AND FOURTH DAY.

SENATE.—Without even waiting for the reading of the journal, the absence of a quorum was pointed out, and the senate got tied up in a hard knot. No business was done beyond receiving the report of the sergeant-at-arms, and then directing him to compel the attendance of the absentees. After a while the senators who were present got tired of waiting for their absent colleagues, and at 1:20 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—Representative Amos J. Cummings, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, presented to the house the preliminary report upon the investigation of the armor plate and billets furnished to the government by the Carnegie steel company. The committee finds that charges of fraud have been sustained, scores the company severely, and recommends that 59 suspected plates in use should be tested as the only method of proving their fitness. It also finds that the government inspection was negligent, but no charges of dishonesty rest upon the inspectors. A resolution was adopted providing for tests of armor plate now in use.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTH DAY.

SENATE.—After the senate had agreed to the House resolution for adjournment of this Congress on Tuesday next, it went into executive session and just before adjournment referred to the Naval Committee the House resolution for ballistics tests of the armor plates to be taken from several battle ships in pursuance of the report of the House committee investigating the alleged frauds of the Carnegie company.

HOUSE.—In the house an unsuccessful effort was made to consider the bill of Senator Hill for the exclusion and deportation of alien Anarchists, and it went over, probably finally for this session. Both houses adjourned to Monday.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTH DAY.

SENATE.—Immense crowds of Knights of Pythias and other societies gathered. The number of senators on the floor had dwindled to 23—less than a quorum—and no attempt was made to transact any business in open session. At 12:10 p. m. the senate went into executive session and later adjourned.

HOUSE.—The galleries were crowded when the house met and less than 20 members were present. A resolution was offered by Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.), to print the tariff bill with comparisons of rates between the bill as it becomes a law, the bill as it passed the house and the present McKinley act. Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee on means, pointed out the difficulty of resolving specific into ad valorem rates.

When the vote was taken on the demand for the previous question on the resolution, Mr. Johnson (Dem., Ohio) made the point of order, while the house was waiting for a quorum. The house adjourned.

Mr. Johnson (Dem., Ohio) made the point of order, while the house was waiting for a quorum. The house adjourned. A committee consisting of Messrs. Haugen, Darwig, Cooper, Bateock, Cousins, Popcorn, Johnson, N. D., and Cannon (Ill.) was appointed by the speaker to attend the funeral, and then, at 1:25 p. m. a further mark of respect, the house adjourned.

A MIXED SITUATION.

The State Board of Arbitration Ready to Act in the Textile Strike.

The Massachusetts Board of Arbitration has notified the New Bedford manufacturers and the striking employes that it will gladly undertake to settle their differences, but has not received an answer from either side.

Members of the board have visited Fall River and report that the situation there at present is such that little can be done toward settling the matter. Neither side really knows just what it wants and it will be some days before a definite statement of the demands of both can be made to the board.

In New Bedford the board believes that the same state of affairs exists. The board cannot take any action in the matter until some notice is received from the contestants.

TWO VICTIMS OF LIGHTNING.

Fisherman and a Child Killed During a Storm in West Virginia.

During a heavy storm Sunday morning lightning struck the chains of the steamer Ben Hur, which was tied up at Parkersburg, and instantly killed Basil Meyer, who was in charge of the vessel's laundry. Meyer's body is without any marks to show the cause of his death other than a splinter 4 1/2 inches long, which was driven through his ear and penetrated the brain to the depth of 1 1/2 inches. During the same storm lightning struck the residence of a farmer, a few miles from Parkersburg, killing a child, James Hanley, stunning Mrs. Hanley and a baby, and producing paralysis in the case of Mrs. Hanley, and utterly destroying the building and much of its contents.

DEFEATED THE JAPS.

1,300 Men Said to Have Been Lost in a Severe Battle.

A letter from Chomulpo, Corea, reports that 19 Japanese war ships and 13 transports arrived in the Tatung river on the 18th inst. They landed 6,000 men, who proceeded inland, were attacked by 1,000 Chinese cavalry, who succeeded in dividing the Japanese force into two parts.

The Chinese artillery, located on an eminence, poured a heavy fire into the ranks of the Japanese making great havoc. The Japanese were compelled to retreat to the seashore where the gates of the fleet prevented further pursuit by the Chinese.

The Japanese loss is reported to have been over 1,300 men.

Ten-Tsin reports say that a telegram has been received from Ping Yang stating that the Chinese troops at Chung Ho were reinforced by 10,000 men from August 18 to August 20, swelling the army there to 34,000 men. A council of war was held on the 20th and it was decided to attack the Japanese on about the 22d.

The Japanese are holding a pass eight miles southward from Chung Ho. It is reported that they are re-embarking their heavy baggage in Tatung bay.

Chinese employes are scouring the country and have captured and beheaded a hundred stragglers.

Destructive Flames.

Dravoslurg, opposite McKeesport, Pa., was visited by a disastrous fire on an early hour Friday morning and Red Men's Hall, Chas. Wiesner's saloon and residence, Marsh Datt's house, the old Phil Hoffman house and two unoccupied houses and a stable were reduced to ashes. The loss will amount to \$30,000, partly covered by insurance.

A Saving of \$20,000.

The government has saved \$20,000 by the enforcement of the old law deducting the pay of absent members of the house of representatives. It remains in the hands of the officers of the house and will be covered back into the treasury.

LATEST NEWS SUMMARIZED

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

What is Transpiring the World Over. Important Events Briefly Told.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.
A half-crazy Italian of Pittsburg, named A. Ferriero, assaulted another Italian L. De Gravis with a hammer Friday morning, inflicting wounds on the latter's head which may result fatally.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.
It is predicted that the great textile strike at New Bedford, Mass., will end in a week.

The button works at Allentown, Pa., have shut down for an indefinite period. Buttons have gone on exhibition of a laborer the works are running but 300 persons are employed.

FOREIGN.

There was an earthquake at Athens, Sunday morning, and people fled to the open country. No deaths reported.

Gohna Lake at Simla, India, has broken its bounds and swept everything before it in the schedule of these excursions, they would have reached the strait of Kerch Saturday morning, thence to go by steamboat north to Berlin, where they would take the train to Odessa.

It is said that the leader of one of these parties had proposed a trip a short distance north from Temirik into the land of the Pink Coasts. His party branched off in that way they have unquestionably perished for the hurricane ravished almost the entire east shore of the sea of Azov. Everybody is praying that some lucky chance delayed the excursionists, so they could not reach their embarkment port.

North of Marinopol the storm seems to have made a sudden turn to the eastward over Dolga Points, its left edge inflicting slight damage to the town of Berdiansk. Houses there were unroofed and a dozen persons were killed by falling timbers. Once at sea, the storm made its fury felt.

Of the steamers that touch at the port of Berdiansk, not one had come in at the hour of the latest report, grave fears are expressed that every crew on each of the north end of Azov, it took a new course, going southward along the coast of the Black Coasts.

In turn, Fisk and Acheue were ravaged, each town being almost totally destroyed. Telegraphic communication with the interior is suspended and it is impossible to learn the extent of the destruction, but at least 1,000 persons must have died on the two shores.

The wind was first felt at Nogaishk, Nogaishk is peopled mostly by fishermen, who were out on the water. When the hurricane had swept out to the north, a terrible scene was presented, the entire village was overturned—no if an immense plow had been pushed through it. Lying every where were women and children, dead or in the last agonies. The shallow water of the sea of Azov was lashed to such a height that it was plain that every fishing boat must have been sunk.

The cyclone swept to the northeast after wrecking Nogaishk. Its path seems to have been unusually wide, for at Marinopol it devastated the country to point 11 miles inland, and had its outer edge far up upon the sea. Marinopol was practically blotted out of existence. Not three houses in a hundred are left standing. It is estimated that over 200 persons perished in this town alone.

Four miners were killed in the Amethyst mine, at Cresco, Ark., Friday, by a fire in the shaft. The explosion killed the hoist, which fell and killed them.

Two girls, aged 16 years, were drowned Saturday night in the Schuylkill river at Reading by the capsizing of a row boat which was struck by a steamboat. They were Lettie Lindermerth and Lizzie Romberger.

The explosion of a lamp in John J. Joyce's store at Minooka, near Stratton, Pa., at midnight on Tuesday, ignited a tank of oil and caused the destruction of eight houses. One dwelling was torn down to prevent the flames from spreading. The houses destroyed were occupied by Coyne, John Costello, John Gallagher, Timothy Leydon, John Higgins, John Lowry and Maria Mulhern. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.
The Democrats of California have nominated James H. Budd for governor.

Baltimore wants the Grand Army in 1897, the city's centennial.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is in ill health and may go to Europe to recuperate.

The Republicans of Nevada have nominated A. C. Cleveland for governor, and H. F. Bartine for congress.

The grand jury investigation at Memphis, Tenn., shows that the city in eight years has been defrauded of \$2,000,000 business tax.

Mrs. Wm. Conroy, of Wabash, Ind., sold her 18-month-old child to her husband for \$6. The husband left the vicinity.

The situation in the Choctaw nation grows worse, and more fighting is reported. The federal authorities have taken a hand.

The Populists of Nebraska have nominated for governor Mr. Holtcomb, the noted Farmers' Alliance leader.

The steamship New York arrived at New York Friday night from Southampton with a broken ocean record of 6 days, 8 hours and 33 minutes.

A shower of yellow bugs fell on Atlantic City, Sunday afternoon. They fell as thick as snow flakes and in an hour or so they disappeared as mysteriously as they came.

Vice-President Borah, of Peoria, Ill., of the Whisky trust, said Friday afternoon, the Illinois trust and savings bank of Chicago will furnish the \$5,000,000 necessary to take its stock out of bond.

John Newell, president and general manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, died Sunday afternoon at Youngstown, O. It is said to have worked himself to death. Apoplexy and heart failure were the immediate causes of his demise. He was 62 years old.

Laborers digging a ditch near Sheridan, N. Y., Saturday, found the skeleton of a mastodon. The head and one tusk have been uncovered. The head measures five feet long and the tusk is five feet long and six inches in diameter at the base. One tooth weighed four pounds, seven inches long by four broad and was highly polished.

SEPTEMBER WEATHER.

Some Interesting Figures From the Pittsburg Bureau.

The United States weather bureau of Pittsburg has issued a summary for the month of September for the past 25 years. The warmest month was that of 1851, with an average of 71 degrees; the coldest month was that of 1871, with an average of 59 degrees; the highest temperature was 103 degrees on September 6, 1851; the lowest temperature was 35 degrees on September 25, 1870.

The greatest monthly precipitation was 7.35 inches in 1876; the least monthly precipitation was 0.76 inches in 1881. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 3.38 inches on September 17, 1876; average number of clear days, 9; partly cloudy days, 13; cloudy days, 8; the prevailing wind has been from the southwest; the highest velocity of the wind was 38 miles from the southwest and west on September 3 and 25, 1891 and 1892.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A Little Girl at Clarion, Pa., Swallows a Toad.

Twila, a four-year-old daughter of J. Altman, of Clarion, Pa., while playing on the pavement laid down, face foremost, and was playing with a small toad, and while in the act of laughing, the toad hopped into her mouth and went into her stomach. She suffered such extreme agony for some time that it took several hours for the toad to be disengaged from the physician one of the neighbors gave the child whiskey, which had the effect of either stupefying the toad or causing its death. Dr. W. F. Myers gave an emetic, and the little one expelled the toad from her stomach in pieces.

A DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

MANY LIVES LOST.

Shores of the Sea of Azov Strewn With Dead Bodies.

A wind of death. No other name can describe the cyclone that swept across the sea of Azov Saturday. It will be impossible for days yet to compute the damage done, but it is almost certain that at least 1,000 persons have perished, some by drowning, others by being crushed under falling houses and trees.

The excitement is great among the American colony in St. Petersburg, for it is a fact that at least two parties of American tourists were on the sea of Azov at the time the wind did its deadly work. All Saturday afternoon there was a stream of callers at the office of the American minister asking, almost begging, for news from Odessa, where the tourists were to have started on the regulation sight-seeing trip across the Crimea, visiting Sebastopol, Balakava, and the other famous battle scenes. The parties were separate, but the schedule of these excursions, they would have reached the strait of Kerch Saturday morning, thence to go by steamboat north to Berlin, where they would take the train to Odessa.

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NEW CURRENCY DESIGN

It Has Been Selected for the \$5 Silver Certificate.

The secretary of the treasury has approved a design for a new five-dollar silver certificate which had been prepared under the direction of Claude M. Johnson, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing. The original was painted by Walter Sherlow the well known American artist.

The picture occupies more than two-thirds of the face of the note. The central figure is an angel with outspread wings, her feet resting upon the earth and her uplifted hand holding an electric light. Half reclining at her right is a female figure with a trumpet at her lips, proclaiming the achievements and progress of the nation. Further to her right is an allegorical figure of a man, representing Power, guiding with his left hand three horses abreast, while with his right he grasps from the clouds a thunderbolt which is connected by a ribbon with the figure held by the central figure. At the left, a eagle and another female figure with a dove denoting peace. In the right background is a half concealed picture of the capitol.

FARMERS UP IN ARMS.

Bears, Deer and Partridges Despoiling Crops in Vermont.

In the mountain districts east of Rutland, Vt., partridges and deer are so abundant that they are destroying crops. The black bears also taking a hand in the trespassing.

George H. Woodward, a farmer living five miles from Rutland has made complaint to the Vermont Game Commission, stating that deer has destroyed an acre and a half of buckwheat and devoured his vegetables. He demands damages, and legal complications are likely to grow out of the case. He says the deer come into the fields seven or eight at a time, just after sunset, and stay until he drives them away in the morning. They stay until approached within three or four rods. Within a mile of Rutland deer are met trotting along the traveled road.

Upon the mountains farmers frequently have to drive partridges from their gardens and deer are found feeding with the cows. This is the result of the late forbidding the killing of game until 1909. The next Legislature will probably modify or repeal the laws or the farmers will rebel.

CHINESE MURDERERS

Beheld for the Missionary Outrages, and Indemnity to be Collected.

An imperial Chinese edict has been issued in connection with the outrages perpetrated on missionaries and the murder of Rev. James Wylie, a Presbyterian missionary, who was recently killed at Liao Yang, by Chinese soldiers, who were marching to Korea. The edict condemns the Chinese officers responsible for the good conduct of the troops, and orders that the actual murderers be beheld. It is further ordered that the chapels which have been destroyed be rebuilt at the expense of the people in the localities where the outrages were committed, and that compensation be paid the relatives of Mr. Wylie.

The Tsung Li Ya men, or Supreme Council and Viceroy Li Hung Chang have expressed deep regret to the British Minister because of the outrages.

Shot and Stabbed.

W. H. Probert and Counselman James Langham, two well-known citizens of Danville, Pa., while at the home of the latter and in an intoxicated state Friday quarreled. Langham was shot twice and while lying on the floor was slashed by his adversary with a knife. He may die. Probert was arrested. The quarrel arose over a question of street grading.

Pottery Wages Cut!

The L. B. Beerbower Pottery Company at Elizabeth, N. J., has given notice to its employes that an immediate reduction in wages will take place and that if the reduction is not accepted the works will at once shut down. The employes will not accept the reduction, and a strike will follow which will lead to the closing of the entire plant and throw out of employment 260 hands.

KEYSTONE STATE COLLIERIES

SEVERAL FATALITIES

Big Fire in Allegheny—Water From North Braddock.

HORRIBLE SPECTACLE.
Thomas Harper, of Esplan, Allegheny county, after an absence from home several days, returned Tuesday morning. The house locked up he broke open a window and entered the room. On the bed he found a dead and decomposed body of his wife, by the side of the body his two little children, a boy aged two and a girl aged three, dead, yet attempting to arouse their mother. The woman was subject to fits and it is believed that she died in one of these. There was a little bread in the house and children had gotten this and eaten it.

HIG FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.
Allegheny had one of the biggest and fiercest fires Friday that she has had for years. The loss is between \$40,000 and \$50,000, that is small for the size of the town. The reason for this is that the buildings were all light frame structures and most of them big blaze with a comparatively small fire. The fire started in Alexander Chas. Co.'s, planing mill, just back of the Opera house building.

KILLED BY A LAMP EXPLOSION.

Joseph and Harry Bohn, sons of a well-known coal merchant, were killed in the explosion of a kerosene lamp Friday night. Joseph is 13 years old and Harry 15. Joseph died in terrible agony soon after explosion and Harry cannot recover.

The eighth annual encampment of the A. R. and old soldiers of Westmoreland and Fayette counties is being held in Elk Park at Scottdale. The park is in splendid condition and twenty-five tents have been erected for the accommodation of