

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

GEO. W. WAGENSELLER, Editor and Proprietor

Middleburgh, Pa., January 16, 1925.

Contracts have been let by the Military Department at Ottawa, Canada, for monuments to be erected on the battle-fields of Lundy's Lane, Chateauguay, and Chrysler's Farm.

A New Yorker, writing to the Sun, gives the curious information that Edison has on the front door of his New Jersey home an electrical bell which does not work.

The scheme of having railroad ticket-agents contest for a prize to be given for the best-written advertisement of the Northern Pacific Railroad is, in the opinion of the Argonaut, a good one, as a knowledge of a route's advantages is necessary to write its praises properly.

One interesting result of the abundance of game in Maine in recent years has been the development and cultivation of taxidermy in that State. Skilled taxidermists are now to be found in every small town on the routes that lead in and out of the great forests, and not infrequently in remote backwoods settlements.

The New York Times feels sorry for the second wife of the widower "H. S.," who writes to an English paper to ask if it will be suitable to use at the ceremony the same ring with which he married his first wife. There are a few things, toothbrushes and wedding rings, for instance, of which a woman likes to be first and sole owner.

When an American meets an acquaintance after dark, no matter what the hour, he says "Good evening," and when they separate he says "Good night." But in Canada one often hears the latter phrase in salutation as well as in good-bye. To an American it seems odd when, on seeing a friend, the latter advances with "Good night, sir. How are you?"

Railways serving Manchester, England, are gravely considering the question of buying the ship canal. The price is put at \$33,000,000, which would mean a loss to the shareholders of \$17,500,000. But judged by the price indeed, and would probably be gladly accepted by the unfortunate shareholders.

"Wojen," the opprobrious epithet which the Chinese apply to the Japs, belongs to an interesting class of names bestowed upon Nations by more or less unfriendly neighbors. Such names are found in all parts of Europe. The name Welsh is merely the Teutonic for foreign people, and in America the people who called themselves Dakotas were known to their neighbors, the Ojibwas, as Sioux, or "enemies." It is said that the word Esquimaux is a French corruption of the Chippewa or Cree phrase Ushkimook, or "raw flesh eaters."

The underground rapid transit railway to be built in New York will mark an era in the city's history, like the Croton Aqueduct, the Central Park and the Brooklyn Bridge, writes the New York correspondent of the Chicago Mail. When the express trains are whirling their thousands of passengers from the Battery to Westchester County in fifteen minutes people will wonder how the city ever did without rapid transit, just as now it is difficult to imagine New York without a Croton water supply, without a Central Park, or without a bridge over the East River.

Twenty-five years have now elapsed, recalls the New York Tribune, since the opening of the Suez Canal, and although at first the scepticism with which it was regarded as a commercial venture was so great that M. de Lesseps was unable to find any purchasers for the 200,000 shares which he had reserved for subscription in Great Britain, yet it has turned out to be one of the most remunerative investments it is possible to imagine. Founders' shares, which a quarter of a century ago realized on the market barely \$25 apiece, now are quoted at \$250,000 each, a rise of 1000 per cent. Even Khedive Ismail's shares, which he sold to England a number of years after the opening of the canal and when its financial success was already assured, have increased more than five-fold in value, although their dividends had been hypothesized by a spendthrift Egyptian ruler for a period of twenty years, now drawing to a close.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR AND SNOW.

The Japanese Soldiers Not Thought to Be Suffering Greatly.

The Japanese authorities here have not received any information concerning the reported extreme suffering of the Japanese soldiers from the cold in China. Chancellor Nakayama, of the legations, says that it is fully understood that the rigors of the climate in Manchuria would prove hard on the Japanese soldiers coming from the south of Japan. The soldiers coming from northern islands are a hardy class, accustomed to six feet of snow and ice in the winter. The first army corps in Manchuria is made up of mixed regiments from the north and south. Mr. Nakayama says, however, that full precautions have been taken against the cold. The army is provided with ample supplies of woollens, goat skins etc. Moreover it has captured so many tents that it has shorter in the jackets, capes, etc., so that few soldiers are left exposed in tents. There is an ample supply of wood and coal in China. The army at Port Arthur is well housed. Under these circumstances, the minister says, the hardships will be those incident to a winter campaign, but they have not, so far as reports are received, indicated an extreme of suffering which threaten a reputation of Valley Forge, or the memorable repulse of Napoleon's army by the snows before Moscow.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The judgment of those senators who have remained in the city during the recess is that the Nicaragua Canal bill cannot pass at this session. "It is not a favorable time to urge such a measure," said Senator Davis, of the Foreign Relations Committee. "Times have been so hard and the people do not like the prospect of increasing expenditures, or of creating an additional debt. The short session of Congress is not a favorable time to urge such a measure, no sufficient time can be easily consumed to secure the defeat."

There are other senators who discuss the subject in much the same way. Several of those who favor the project think that the present consideration of the measure is a good thing as more or less discussion is bound to be had. This is the view of Senator Little, who favors the canal, but does not see the possibility of getting the bill through at this session. Senator Watts says that if the proposition to send an engineering commission to Nicaragua to make another examination and survey, is merely a dilatory one put forward by the opponents of the project to prevent action.

Beer and Bank Checks.

The formidable opposition to the income tax which has developed in congress, it is understood, finds partial encouragement and support in administration circles. The struggle centers around the paragraph in the anti-deficiency bill, making an appropriation to carry the law into effect. If the proposition can be defeated this will, of course, kill the income tax by the congressional method known as "starving it to death."

That the total revenues of the government must be reduced from Secretary Carlisle's estimates it is proposed to raise revenue in the lieu of the income tax of 2 cents on bank checks. From these two sources it is said, more revenue than is expected from the income tax can be derived and with far less objection. It is acknowledged that the increased tax on bank checks is collected at an extra cost by the present force of internal revenue officers. The bank check tax collects itself.

Congressman Payne Resigns.

Representative Thomas H. Payne, of Kentucky, who was last fall elected a member of the senate, has notified the speaker of his resignation as governor of Kentucky. He will be without a representative in the rest of the term, as the governor would have to give 90 days' notice to hold a special election.

Income Tax Collectors.

On the recommendation of Postmaster-General Hissel the president issued an order directing the civil service regulations to all superintendents of stations in the post-offices of the United States. Senator Lodge gave notice of an amendment which he intends to offer to the urgent deficiency bill providing that the office created by the bill for the collection of the income tax shall be placed in the classified service, and filed for the signature lists of the civil service commission.

Give Labor Leaders Hearing.

An opportunity will be given by the house committee on labor to parties interested in the new arbitration bill, revised by Commissioner Wright, to present their views on the plan. Invitations have been sent by Chairman McQuinn, of the committee, to all the principal railroad managers of the country and to the leaders of railroad corporations and labor organizations in general, to appear before the committee next week.

Gen. Philip Sidney Post, member of congress from the Tenth Illinois district, died at the Hamilton hotel Sunday morning after an illness of but one day. His death was from heart failure, resulting from acute gastritis.

A HARD WINTER ABROAD.

Germany Southern France and North Africa Feel Its Bitter Blasts. There have been further heavy snowfalls in the southwest of Germany especially in Oldenburg, and Schwarzwald. Several places are isolated. Navigation is stopped on the Warthe and other rivers of East Prussia. Much wreckage and a number of corpses have been washed ashore on the North Sea coasts. The ship Industrie stranded on the island of Borkum and it is feared that all of her crew were drowned. The heavy snowfalls have done much damage in the department of Pyrenees-orientales, southern France. In Algeria the cold is intense. Five natives have been frozen to death in the streets.

POLICEMEN UNDER BONDS

A Novel Reform Measure Proposed by a Chicago Legislator.

Senator Dwyer has a police reform bill which he will introduce soon after he goes to Springfield. It provides that no person having the authority of a peace officer shall be vested with the powers until he shall file a \$5,000 bond. The bill makes all officers vested with the power of arresting citizens, subservient to this law. It also will provide for an examination for candidates for police positions as to their thorough knowledge of the laws under which warrants are served, sight arrests made, and the rights of all persons so arrested under the statutes. Briefly, policemen are to be made pecuniarily responsible to citizens for false, malicious and hasty arrests, and citizens are to have redress for all damages, bodily or otherwise, offered at the hands of incompetent, brutal and drunken policemen.

Statistics of Homicide.

The "Chicago Tribune" has undertaken to keep a record of homicides, legal executions and lynchings in the United States. It gives the number of people who died by violence in 1924 as 9,890. The legal executions were 132, the lynchings 190.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Both Branches Get Down to Hard Work.

Both branches of the Pennsylvania legislature met at noon Tuesday and proceeded with their respective organizations. The senate was called to order by Lieut. Governor Watters and the House by Chief Clerk Vorhees. Prayer was offered in the senate by the new chaplain, Rev. Dr. B. Hamlin. The deputy secretary of the commonwealth announced the resignation of certain members of the House, and the resignation of auditor general and secretary of Internal Affairs, with the decision of the court in the contested election case of Senator E. H. Laubach. To the house he presented the sealed returns of the election which were read by the retiring reading clerk, Jere B. Rex.

After the reading of the returns, Judge Simpson administered the oath of office to the newly elected senators and Judge McPherson performed a like service for the members of the house. The roll call of the senate showed all the members present, except Senator Baker, who is confined to his home from the results of a fall upon the ice. Senator Geo. Handy Smith nominated C. Westly Thomas for president pro tempore, and Senator Green nominated E. H. Laubach. Mr. Thomas received forty-two votes and Mr. Laubach sixteen.

The usual committees were appointed to wait on the Governor and the Senate; Lawrence, of Washington, and Mattox, of Venango, being the Western members. An invitation to the House, Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington, dedicated the remodeled hall to the purpose of the Legislature.

Bills were introduced in the Senate as follows: Mr. Penrose, Philadelphia—To make voting compulsory in all cities and boroughs to establish a board of directors by action of the board of school directors in each township a board of health; to prohibit trustees of normal schools from being interested in contracts relating to such schools.

Mr. Landis, Lancaster—To compel the purchase of United States bonds by school directors to be placed on school buildings.

Mr. Grady, Philadelphia—To protect forests from trespassers.

Mr. Mitchell, Bradford—To authorize county commissioners to erect suitable monuments at the county seats in memory of the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.

Mr. Mitchell, Jefferson—To detach Jefferson county from the Eighteenth judicial district and make it a separate judicial district.

Mr. Landis, of Lancaster, submitted a petition contesting the election of Mr. Laubach as senator from Northampton county on the ground of irregularities at the polls in more than three-fourths of the districts of the county.

House did nothing but organize and listen to the Governor's message.

GOVERNOR PATTERSON'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Patterson's message was read in both Houses of the Legislature. He says that the financial credit of the State is of the very highest order. It will be only a few years until the last dollar of the debt is extinguished, and the revenues will easily admit of a continuation of the generous appropriations for education which have been recently made, but there is nothing in the situation to justify wasteful expenditure or reckless legislation. The Governor recommends that a special franchise tax should be levied on all corporations of the United States, and that the State should be relieved from their present burdens. He opposes the repeal of the taxes upon merchants, billiard tables, brokers, etc., but he condemns the present system of collection and suggests that it should be reconstructed so as to place it within the control of the local authorities and divert the revenue to the counties and municipalities. He renews his recommendation that some simpler method of levying and collecting the State taxes should be adopted and suggests that road and electric companies be made taxable. He thinks that public charities, churches, educational institutions and the like, might well be exempted from the collateral inheritance tax.

Concerning the labor troubles, the Governor says: "There ought to be no difficulty in devising a board of arbitration in which both sides might have confidence and to whose impartial judgment both would yield respect. Such a suggestion is not intended to interfere with the right of contract, but when either the operation of a railroad, mining or manufacturing corporation, or the peace or order of the community, or the safety of the public highways, check the supply of the necessities of life, or threaten the public peace and order, the responsibility for the settlement of affairs becomes a matter of governmental concern. Corporations deriving their life and powers from the Commonwealth and seeking its protection owe to it the duty of serving and carrying out the purposes of the Commonwealth. When they refuse to do this, they are unable to do this, because of a lack of confidence on the part of their employees and an incapacity to satisfactorily adjust the question of wages, they become subject to the visitation of the Commonwealth. It has been said: 'The State is bound to come to the aid of the citizen, and if the State is to come to the aid of the citizen, it may as well come in at the start with the balances.'"

On the subject of strikes the message says that of the 27 which occurred in 1924 all but three failed to effect the purpose at which they were aimed. Regarding the complaint that miners are defrauded by false weights, the governor thinks the state might appoint an officer to test mine scales and to measure and brand the ears. He admits that corporations violate the spirit of the law forbidding competition for the same business, but legislative definition of this form of labor oppression is demanded.

With respect to railroad discriminations, he says: "That common carriers should not afford superior facilities or lower rates to one person or corporation under like conditions to another, and that a transportation line should not charge more for the shorter than for the longer haul, seem to be such obvious propositions that they apply as forcibly to the sense of commercial expediency as they are charged, and has been frequently discussed in judicial proceedings, that these axiomatic principles of law, justice and trade are constantly violated. More stringent and positive legislation is needed to enforce them and to prevent such discrimination, discrimination and favoritism which are punishable by a fine and imprisonment of the individuals who practice them, and should warrant the forfeiture of corporate power which thus abuses it."

To prevent the creation of monopolies in street railways, the Governor suggests that the Legislature should prescribe regulations similar to those of the fourth section of Article 17 of the Constitution, relating to parallel and competing lines of railroads and canals.

The Governor calls attention to the matter of public road improvements. He suggests that some legal provision might be made to put the direct control of the roads between principal points or populous centers into the control of the counties, and certain license taxes now paid to the State might be diverted to the counties to provide for the increase of roads, improving and maintaining such highways.

Wednesday.—In the senate Mr. Saylor, of Montgomery, introduced a bill authorizing building and loan associations, when a series of stocks has matured, or when applications for loans by the associations shall exceed the accumulations of the treasury, to issue temporary loans to meet such demand, not exceeding in the aggregate at any time 25 per cent of the withdrawal value of the stock issued at a rate of interest less than 6 per cent, and secure the payment of the same by interest-bearing order, note, bond, assignment of the judgments or mortgages as collateral and loan, and to be repaid out of the accumulation in the treasury as soon as sufficient funds are available to meet the demand therefor by borrowing stockholders. These bills were also introduced: Grady, Philadelphia, authorizing judges in vacation or when court is not in session, to approve bonds of railroad and canal companies for law damages.

Mr. Critchfield, Somerset, to prevent the spread of tuberculosis among domestic animals; to provide for the payment of expenses for taking samples of commercial fertilizers; to remove the limitation in the amount to be paid for the killing of diseased animals and to modify the mode of appraisement; Mr. Landis, Lancaster, to abolish days of grace.

Mr. Bannon, Bradford, introduced six bills which failed of passage in the last session, one of which proposes to extend the net proceeds of the establishment of industrial schools in cities of the second to fifth class. The others are intended to meet local demands.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

An Outline of the Work in the Senate and House.

SENATE.—The senate reassembled at noon, Thursday, after the holiday recess—the session being opened by prayer by the blind chaplain, Rev. Mr. Milburn. There were some forty senators present—the vice president being in the chair. The President took the oath to the senate the following nominations: Postmasters—Pennsylvania—W. H. York, East Stroudsburg; Max E. Kaskin, Emmiton; George H. Martin, Harrison; Alfred H. Hill, Hughesville; Harry L. Eaker, Seelyville; Andrew J. Patterson, who was nominated by President Cleveland, consul at Demerara, British Guiana, the grandson of President Andrew Johnson, a son of ex-Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, and his mother was mistress of the White house during the Johnson administration.

House.—Less than 100 members of the house were in their seats when the last session of the Fifty-third Congress was resumed after the holiday recess. A long list of executive documents and estimates for additional appropriations, was laid before the house and appropriately referred.

SENATE.—The Hawaiian question was again brought before the public in the senate to-day by the discussing of a resolution, introduced by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, calling on the secretary of the navy for information as to why the United States battleships had been withdrawn from Hawaiian waters. The debate consumed the greater part of the morning hour, and at its close the resolution took its place on the calendar, and now can be taken up only by unanimous consent. Mr. Morgan concluded his speech on the Hawaiian question, after which the bill making appropriations for support of the military academy for the fiscal year 1926 was passed. It carries an appropriation of \$420,000, a reduction of \$41,000, as passed by the house. The senate then adjourned until executive session, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—The general debate on the currency bill, which consumed the time of the house again to-day, will continue until the caucus is held. Then, if the present plans of the advocates are fully endorsed, the debate will go on under the five-minutes rule until the day of next week, when the final vote will be taken. The feature of to-day's debate was a speech made in opposition to the measure by Representative Hendrix, a New York banker. He declared that the bill would be inadequate as a measure of relief to the treasury, and beside would not provide a sound currency. He suggested as the only measure of relief the passage of a bill to fund the greenbacks. The other speakers were Messrs. Hepburn, of Iowa; Dingley, of Maine; and Gresham, of Kansas. When Mr. Gresham had finished his speech at 5 o'clock, the house took a recess until 8 o'clock to-night. The night session was devoted to private pension bills.

HOUSE.—Another in day the House was consumed by debate over the Currier currency plan, in which Representative Cookran, of New York, was the most conspicuous figure. He spoke for an hour and a half, with vigor and eloquence. He opposed the bill throughout, and declared in favor of the Baltimore plan. Mr. Lacy (Rep., Ia.) also in opposition, while Mr. Bottman, (Dem., Ia.) supported the bill. Speaker Clegg took the lead in their party to undo the measure.

SENATE.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Lodge's Hawaiian resolution was taken up on a motion which was carried by a vote of 33 to 12. All the Republican and Democratic and Popular votes of Allen, Butler, Cokerell, George, Gunnay, Wiley, Hill, Jones, of Arkansas; Kyle, Lindsay, Martin, Morgan, Pack, Potter, Hanson and Voorhees were in the affirmative. The resolution then went over until to-morrow.

The senate adjourned shortly after 3 o'clock as a mark of respect to the memory of Representative Cookran, who died Sunday. A speech by Mr. Potter, (Pop., Kan.) in support of a service pension bill for the benefit of soldiers and sailors of the late war and another by Mr. Mitchell, (Rep. Ore.) in behalf of the Nicaragua canal bill occupied most of the time of the session. Mr. Hanson (Dem., N. C.) was elected president pro tempore of the senate to act in the absence of President Stevenson and Mr. Harris.

HOUSE.—A vote of 81 to 59 the Democratic house caucus decided to-day to endorse the Currier substitute currency bill, now before the house. Speaker Clegg took the lead in presenting the resolution and in vigorously urging the necessity of its adoption. The committee on rules was instructed to bring in a rule to-morrow to close the debate. Efforts to amend Mr. Crisp's resolution were voted down, one of the amendments providing only 13 members of the caucus favorable to an issue of bonds to retire the greenbacks.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Mr. Gladstone's Concordance and Prayer Book, the work of his leisure hours for 20 years, will be ready on February 1.

The Swedish government has decided to raise the duties on corn to 315 cents per 100 kilos and on flour to 650 cents. The new tariff took effect Monday.

The Argentine Congress, in secret session, has sanctioned a war credit of \$2,000,000 in view of a possible quarrel with Chile regarding the frontier.

The United States grand jury has ignored the charge against Governor Hughes, of Arizona, of appropriating to himself the \$500 salary allowed for an interpreter.

A meeting of 2,000 members of secret orders met at Tacoma and declared the pope's edict against secret orders to be unwarranted interference.

Six young men of East Norwich, while coasting at Oyster Bay, Long Island, ran into a tree with terrific force, all being seriously injured, and one is expected to die.

The Cushman United Telephone Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated with capital stock of \$20,000,000 to manufacture telephone appliances and to construct and operate telephone and telegraph exchanges.

Gerault Richard, Socialist, editor of the "Chambard," who was recently imprisoned for insulting President Casimir-Perier, has been elected a member of the French Chamber of Deputies by 2,742 votes against 938 cast for M. Folli, Republican.

LABOR REVIEW.

Encouraging Reports from Many Places in the Industrial Field.

At the first meeting of the new Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in New York, the books and papers of the Federation were handed over by ex-President Samuel Gompers. James Duncan, of Baltimore, second vice president; T. J. Elderkin, third vice president; Augustin McGrath, general secretary, and John G. Lennon, treasurer, were present. P. J. McGuire, of Philadelphia, first vice president, and Rhody Kenelien, of Denver, fourth vice president, were the only absentees. President McBride said he could not speak on any anticipated changes.



President A. D. Scaumel, of the Buckeye Glass Works, Martins Ferry, O., has announced that he is willing to arbitrate. He proposes to leave the difference to a committee of three, one to be selected by the company, one by the union, and these two to select the third. Should the committee decide that the plant can be run successfully and pay union wages, President Scaumel promises not to make an attempt to start non-union.

As is customary at the beginning of a new year, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has ordered a large supply of steel rails for use in renewals and in new construction. The contracts call for the delivery of 39,000 tons of rails, and are divided between the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Edgar Thompson steel works, the Cambria Iron Company and the Seneca Steel Company. It is believed that some 50,000 tons more will be ordered later in the year. In 1923 the Pennsylvania railroad used 67,000 tons of steel rails. Last year, when the amount of new construction fell off greatly in consequence of the extreme depression prevailing, only 33,000 tons were used.

The outlook in the strike at Haverhill is hopeful for a speedy settlement. The action of W. W. Spaulding in calling Agent Penney to a conference is favorably commented upon, and although it cannot be learned just what was said or done, it is generally believed that the big manufacturer decided to accede to the demands of his employees. In view of this the manufacturers will undoubtedly follow his example.

Secretary Phillips, of the Massillon district coal operators' association, said concerning the coal situation: "We shall not make any attempt to start the mine until we work that we have every reason to believe that the men will reconsider their action taken last Friday and go to work at the price stipulated in the award of the arbitrators."

The award board of arbitration unanimously decided against the miners in the wage dispute in the mine of Morgan & Tandy, near Zanesville. The miners wanted 25 cents per ton, the scale for that vein, but the vein was unusually thick in that mine, and the operators offered the wages usually paid for mining in veins of that thickness.

Labor saving devices, which figure largely in wage disputes, have lately been added to a machine in operation which packs and patents round packages of coffee, a work that has hitherto been done by hand, and required the services of 25 girls; Mr. Hester says that the machine has passed the experimental stage and is a success.

With the new year, work in the Cambria company and Johnson company mills, at Johnstown, has resumed. The former has under way plans for increasing its manufacturing products. The Johnson company is crowded with orders, so much so that the contemplated moving of the rail mill to Lorain, O., cannot be made without loss, and will be postponed several months.

As a result of the present cold spell 5,000 miners of the Monongahela valley are idle. A resumption of work cannot take place until the weather moderates, as the Monongahela river is frozen over in many places in the different pools and navigation is entirely suspended. This state of affairs has forced a shut-down at all the river pits.

The factory of the Bridgeport, O., Glass Company, after nine months' idleness, resumed operations in full Wednesday morning. Two years ago this company was the only one of the members of the glass workers' union who defied the factory with non-union men. There was no trouble, but the new workmen have proved unsatisfactory and now the old force of union men is again employed.

The East Liverpool, Ohio potteries are preparing to resume. Half a dozen of them have started and only a few will remain idle after the first of the week. Salesmen for all the firms are preparing their samples to start out on the road immediately.

The trouble on account of the cut in wages at the works of the American axe and tool company at Beaver Falls still continues. The polishers fell on their knees upon which the cut fell heaviest. On one occasion a cut of 6 cents per hundred was made, and on "phantom" axes they were cut from \$2.10 per hundred to \$1.70. The bit drawers, grinders and other departments are willing to accept the reduction, but the polishers will not.

The Fostoria Glass Company, at Mountaineer, which has been off for the holidays, went on full with orders enough to keep busy till the summer stop.

Archbishop John J. Williams has sent out the following letter to be read in all the churches of the archdiocese of Boston: "Reverend, Dear Sir:—We learn by letters from Rome, forwarded by his excellency, the apostolic delegate at Washington, the most holy father has forbidden all Catholics to join the societies of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias or Sons of Temperance. As to those who have already joined any of these societies, they are to be admonished to withdraw from them, and, if they refuse to do so, they are to be denied the sacraments."

William Barclay, foreman of the Mayor's police at Beaver Falls, while skating on a pond in Beaver Falls, Pa., was rescued by a life guard after being in the water for some time. Barclay was kept in the hospital for some time, but is now recovering from his wounds. He was rescued from drowning with a skill that could be drawn from the shore over the ice. He was brought to the shore more dead than alive.

Frank Hanson, the bricklayer arrested by Detective Brown after a long chase, confessed that he had burglarized the residence of Mrs. Hannah Dyer, of New Castle, Saturday night, Wampum, on Wednesday night. He was turned up the stolen watches he secured by the robbery. He waived a hearing and pleaded guilty at the next term of court.

Joseph Conrad, aged 70, was arrested and sent to the Northampton county prison for impersonating his dead cousin on the same name and drawing a pension on his papers. He was granted a pension a year ago for 12 months and \$100 back pay, and has drawn over \$300 from the United States treasury.

The McKeesport, Duquesne & Wilmersburg Railway Company has been granted a right of way from Wilmersburg along the town road in North Versantia Borough to the borough of Hinton. The company will use the work connected with the extension of its lines next week.

On the arrival of the 7.15 Pittsburg and Lake train at Beaver Run, James Collins, conductor, and Conductor Sharrar, three times in the side and back. Drs. Guier and Nicks, who attended the wounds are not dangerous. Grubbs, slightly damaged.

The Chambersburg Wool Company caught as a result of spontaneous combustion a quantity of it was burned and the loss about \$10,000 covered by insurance. There was about \$5,000 worth of stock in the building, but it was nearly all removed before the fire could reach it.

Three deaths have been caused in the families of Cassandra by diseased pigs. Mrs. Meyers killed some hogs a few weeks ago, one of which he and two sisters, Mrs. M. Leay and Mrs. Doll Leap, etc. The all within two weeks.

Prof. Frank Stouch, of Reading, after his 57th year, still teaches dancing, and said to be as active as a man of 50. He has four children, a dancing master for 23,000 pupils.

The Rev. Elmer E. Aukerman has drawn his suit at Washington against Joseph H. Rankin, for damages for a slander the trouble grew out of an old case of a hundred dollars.

Frank Gohn, a ganger in the employ of National Transit Company, was killed on a train near Glade Run. He lived at Washington, Pa., and leaves a wife and eight children.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

SUBMERGED BY SNOWSLIDE.

Peril of a Freight Train Near Lock Haven.

Snow slides covering five miles a few miles west of Lock Haven on the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, blocked traffic Sunday morning. While a freight train, eastbound, was running along the base of the snow-capped Alleghenies, with the rebound Susquehanna below. It was suddenly submerged by an avalanche of dry sticky snow, which cascaded down the mountain side between Ritchie and Haver. The train was covered almost to its axle length. Crews from the east and from the west, to the number of several hundred men, came to the rescue, and worked the train through the snow for a distance of five miles.

DEATH FOLLOWS IMPRISONMENT.

Charles Conant, a young man of 27 years, died suddenly in convulsions at a club room on Thira avenue, New Brighton. Conant had been released from the Beaver county jail, where he had been incarcerated for two and three months awaiting sentence on the charge of embezzlement, to which he pleaded guilty one month ago. Attorney Eastman wrote his grandfather in Colorado. The old gentleman at once sent on the money to pay the amount of his pecuniary obligations, and a check was given him. The last money which Conant had was given him.

FALL IN THE COKE OUTFIT.

Coke production was nearly 25,000 tons less last week than on the previous week and the shipments are about 2,500 tons short. The prospects for the coke trade during 1925 are good. The price is very low, but there are many indications that it will not continue so for more than a couple of months longer. The operators are of the opinion that the region is on the eve of an improvement of moderate proportions, but it will be limited by conservative action. In fact it is this tendency to hold back that prevented a rise in the price of coke on January 1.

A NEW YEAR'S ACCIDENT.

William Barclay, foreman of the Mayor's police at Beaver Falls, while skating on a pond in Beaver Falls, Pa., was rescued by a life guard after being in the water for some time. Barclay was kept in the hospital for some time, but is now recovering from his wounds. He was rescued from drowning with a skill that could be drawn from the shore over the ice. He was brought to the shore more dead than alive.

PLEAD GUILTY.

Frank Hanson, the bricklayer arrested by Detective Brown after a long chase, confessed that he had burglarized the residence of Mrs. Hannah Dyer, of New Castle, Saturday night, Wampum, on Wednesday night. He was turned up the stolen watches he secured by the robbery. He waived a hearing and pleaded guilty at the next term of court.

AN ILLEGAL PENSION.

Joseph Conrad, aged 70, was arrested and sent to the Northampton county prison for impersonating his dead cousin on the same name and drawing a pension on his papers. He was granted a pension a year ago for 12 months and \$100 back pay, and has drawn over \$300 from the United States treasury.

ELECTRIC RAILROAD EXTENSION.

The McKeesport, Duquesne & Wilmersburg Railway Company has been granted a right of way from Wilmersburg along the town road in North Versantia Borough to the borough of Hinton. The company will use the work connected with the extension of its lines next week.

THIRD TO KILL A CONDUCTOR.

On the arrival of the 7.15 Pittsburg and Lake train at Beaver Run, James Collins, conductor, and Conductor Sharrar, three times in the side and back. Drs. Guier and Nicks, who attended the wounds are not dangerous. Grubbs, slightly damaged.

ANARCHIST MOWBRAY INDICTED.

The grand jury at Philadelphia found a true bill of indictment against Charles W. Mowbray, the English anarchist, charged with making a seditious speech.

A lot of wool in the wool picking house at Chambersburg Wool Company caught as a result of spontaneous combustion a quantity of it was burned and the loss about \$10,000 covered by insurance. There was about \$5,000 worth of stock in the building, but it was nearly all removed before the fire could reach it.

Three deaths have been caused in the families of Cassandra by diseased pigs. Mrs. Meyers killed some hogs a few weeks ago, one of which he and two sisters, Mrs. M. Leay and Mrs. Doll Leap, etc. The all within two weeks.