

# THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

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"I am impressed by two things," says an English critic of the new woman. "First, that she isn't new, and, secondly, that but for the accident of sex, she isn't a woman."

Sir Benjamin Richardson, a noted English physician, thinks that 110 years is about the normal duration of human life, and says that seven out of ten people of average vitality would live to that limit if they took good care of themselves.

The record of embezzlement and defalcation in this country for 1894 exceeds that of any year since 1873. "It is with regret and shame that we note," remarks the Mail and Express, "that New York stands at the head of the column, with the largest aggregate, amounting to \$9,147,379."

The New York Tribune observes: "Horses are vastly cheaper than they were five years ago, and so is the cost of maintaining them. Vehicles are lower in price, and so are harness and equipment of all descriptions. Labor is cheaper and so are stable rents. If there is any philosopher or economist who can show that these facts are no argument in favor of a reduction in the rates of cabfare, he will oblige a patient public by explaining the matter immediately."

Spain has spent upward of \$110,000,000 in suppressing insurrectionary uprisings in Cuba in the last thirty-five years, and there is abundant evidence that she will have to make a considerable addition to her expenditures in that line during the present year. The cost of maintaining her supremacy in Cuba is great enough to warrant Spain in seriously asking herself, the New York Tribune believes, whether she didn't make a mistake in declining the \$100,000,000 which this Government offered for the island during the administration of President Polk.

A current paragraph ruefully calls the attention to the fact that Herbert Spencer, the greatest philosopher since Plato, bankrupted himself by the publication of charts to go with his books, and did not make enough in a lecture tour to pay expenses, while, on the other hand, a French high-kicking concert-hall singer is to receive \$8000 a week for entertaining the people of New York. This is one way of viewing the thing, philosophizes Eugene Field, in the Chicago Record. Another way is to remember that ten years hence the concert-hall singer, in all probability, will have waned in popularity and be doing her turn in a Paris cafe chantant at \$7 a week, while for all time Herbert Spencer will be famed, revered and honored. Fortunately, neither the enthusiasm of a day nor the solace of a greasy dollar is the only reward which intellect recognizes and craves.

Says the Washington Star: The managers of charity organizations in New York have about decided to inaugurate an experiment during the coming season similar to the potato patch scheme of Mayor Pingree, in Detroit. The Michigan Mayor, it will be remembered, concluded that something should be done with the vacant land in and around the city for the relief of the suffering poor, and he inaugurated the celebrated potato patch plan whereby in one season 7000 lots of ground, aggregating 430 acres, were placed under cultivation and yielded potatoes to the value of \$14,000. The scheme was to allot a small section of ground to each of a number of poor families and to provide them with potato seed and tools for their cultivation. It was thought that a deal of suffering was averted by means of the food thus obtained at a very slight cost. The ground was all donated by charitable persons, and about the only expense was that for the purchase of seeds and tools. The latter, being the property of the city, can be used season after season. It is estimated that there are upwards of one thousand acres of vacant ground in New York, contained in 17,329 lots, and there are many hundreds of acres in the suburban regions that are easily obtainable. Already donations of 1200 acres in the outlying districts have been made, and the scheme promises to be a success. This is a practical charity, and a move toward the inculcation of the principles of self-help into the minds of the poor who look annually to the city authorities or to private purveyors for aid.

# MILLIONS MADE IN OIL.

## \$11,000,000 WAS CLEARED.

### Most Remarkable Short Turn in World's Commercial History.

The Standard Oil Company has made the play of its existence. Its aggregate profits out of the advance in oil will approximate not less than \$11,000,000.

Incidentally everybody engaged in the oil industry in the Pennsylvania field, comprising the Keystone State, Southeastern Ohio, West Virginia and New York has profited commensurately to the extent of their holdings in the Standard's big turn, and numberless small fortunes have been made.

The realization of these enormous profits is contingent upon the ability of the big company to refile and market the oil which it has acquired at remunerative prices. In this case, the Standard probably has the ability, and while oil may be sold at less than the present prices of refined, it can be safely estimated that the turn will net \$11,000,000 to the company.

The handsome windings of the producers have already been made and they need not have a care whether the Standard has made a good or bad bargain. Such remarkable transactions as have taken place in oil industry during the past few days have probably never been equaled in the commercial history of the world in such a brief period, and the chances are that it will not happen again for many years.

At the outset the Standard owned four or five million barrels of oil in stock which was purchased at prices below the dollar mark. This has appreciated in value \$1.50 per barrel, upon which the Standard clears \$6,000,000.

The production aggregates about 75,000 barrels per day, of which the Standard owns 30,000 barrels, an estimate, although it is credited with controlling 50 per cent of the entire production. This has also increased in value \$1.50 per barrel, and of the appreciation in the value of \$5,000,000 of oil property purchased before the boom in oil took place, it is estimated that the company is at least \$2,000,000 richer on its producing property making the grand total profit of \$11,000,000 in stocks and production.

Altogether there are about from 2,000 to 3,000 producers who were enriched during the same brief period. Some have done better than others, according as they sold to the Standard at high or top prices. The production of the Pennsylvania field has in a word increased in value \$12,000,000 per day, and while it is impossible to say how much refined oil was in stock when the boom commenced, it is like that a big tide of money will be realized from this source also.

# PETROLEUM POINTS.

## Great Activity in the Oil Country—Foreign Opinions.

Great excitement that prevailed in Tiffin, O., within the past days over the sudden rise in the price of oil, continues. The Tiffin field is just now the scene of work, a number of representatives of large companies being here leasing lands. The Standard Oil Company has a number of men here securing leases, and Robert C. Pew, of Pew & Emerson, of Pittsburgh, has been here acknowledging leases that had been secured by agents of his company. Mr. F. W. Johnson, a Canadian, a trusted employee, to look after the leasing interests of the firm.

Local capitalists are not idle, by any means, and old wells are to be re-opened and pumped. The Pittsburgh company leased 1,000 acres north of Boston, Prof. J. W. Zelis, Turman Zelis and W. S. Wagner have leased 1,700 acres near Cromer and 400 acres north of the Kansas field. It is predicted that within a few days all the territory obtainable lying about Tiffin will be taken up.

In consequence of the oil boom, it is expected that drilling will be in progress on the extensive territory leased over a year ago between Massillon and Akron. There is reason to expect some success, as oil was found here in limited quantities when the natural gas wells were sunk several years since.

Interviews obtained by the United Press with members of the leading firms dealing in petroleum, who are unanimous in saying that they do not expect that oil will ever return to the low prices which have ruled in recent years. They do not believe that the present boom will last longer than the few months, when the Russian producers will increase supplies of oil in western Europe, and the season of the year will decrease the consumption. The general belief is that the commodity will retain firmness in Europe longer than in the United States, and that the price will ultimately range about \$1 a barrel.

# RETURNS OF INCOME TAX.

## They Show That It Will Yield Less Than \$15,000,000.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller has informed Secretary Carlisle that the aggregate amount of income tax shown by the returns, which were filed before April 16, will be about \$13,365,000. Delayed returns and corrections, it is believed, will considerably increase the amount.

It is stated that the aggregate of incomes that are taxable in the West are far larger than expected, and that in New York and the East the incomes reported are much smaller than expected. It was estimated that New York would pay 70 per cent of the tax. The returns show that New York and New England will pay but 25 per cent. Pennsylvania will show up next to New York in the returns made, and the tax thus paid will be more on industry than in New York. The internal revenue bureau has a system of checks on evaders of the law. For instance, in cases of national banks, the returns made of the collectors will be compared with the statements made by the several banks to the Comptroller of the Currency, which are naturally as good as possible. This will catch many an unwary bank.

# GOLD IN NORTH CAROLINA.

## Inventor Edison in the Field With a Newly Invented Process for Ore.

Gold miners from the West are arriving in the Piedmont section of North Carolina, and there is an outbreak of mining fever. The discovery of a pure nugget weighing eight pounds, five ounces in Stanley county, has increased interest in mining. Four hundred Western miners are expected within 60 days.

Western miners have purchased the McAnety mine, inventor Edison has bought a mine near Charlotte, at which he expects to develop a new process for the treatment of North Carolina gold ores.

# Married Beside a Corpse.

A marriage occurring amid most unusual surroundings was celebrated at Syracuse, N. Y., when Alexander Greenwood, of New York, was united to Sarah Hessel, over the body of the bride's father, who had died eight hours before the hour fixed for the ceremony. The bridegroom had urgent business to attend to, and as preliminaries had been arranged it was decided not to postpone the wedding.

# Horses Sold for Food.

J. M. Switzer sold 5,000 horses to a syndicate, to be slaughtered and the meat cooked and all parts of the carcass utilized. This is now the only market for thousands of horses on Eastern Oregon and Washington ranges. The price was less than \$6 per head.

# TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

The Dietrich syndicate of New York has bought the natural gas plant at Peru, Ind., and now owns nearly all the pipe lines in the State.

Ex-Recorder Frederick Smyth is slated for election as next grand sachem of Tammany, a place which has been vacant since Croker's resignation.

Policeman Harvey Painter shot Arthur Snyder dead at Alexandria, Ind., Saturday night, and fatally wounded another man Painter surrendered to arrest and claimed self-defense.

The Chicago Indian Supply warehouse has been reopened, and Supt. Crozier has invited proposals for 29,000,000 pounds of beef, 9,000,000 pounds of flour, as much more of pork and tallow, and a vast quantity of other articles, amounting in value to \$500,000.

In the United States court at Toledo Judge Hicks filed an order confirming the sale of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Michigan railroad property to R. C. Martin for \$200,000, subject to the lien of the Frankfort and Southeastern Railroad company for \$2,864,000.

Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific railroad, was arrested in New York on an indictment found at San Francisco for issuing a pass to G. M. Stone, Mr. Huntington was released on his own recognizance.

The Supreme court in New York refused the motion to dismiss the suit of the Duober Watch Case Company of Canton, O., to recover \$500,000 damages from the former members of the Case, Movement and Jobbers' association, for conspiracy to drive Duober out of the business.

# THE TREASURY DEFICIT.

## It Will Amount to \$50,000,000 for the Year.

Treasury officials, when talking privately, do not hesitate to admit that the treasury deficit at the end of the present fiscal year will surpass the estimate made by Secretary Carlisle, secretary Carlisle declared that the deficit would be but \$29,000,000. In making such figures the estimates of receipts from the income tax were raised gradually until they reached \$50,000,000, \$30,000,000 being the minimum. The Supreme court's decision knocked out all such estimates until he now calculates upon but \$15,000,000. In receipts, considering the fact that many people made returns was not pay taxes, and that there will be many contests, will probably be less. The deficit must therefore be increased. Already it is \$40,000,000.

Secretary Carlisle was wrong also in his estimate of sugar duties, having failed to calculate that the price of raw sugar decreases under an ad valorem duty. These receipts were estimated at \$3,500,000. In fact, in January and February they were less than \$1,500,000, and in the nine months of the year they have been but \$2,000,000. His estimates would have made them \$30,000,000. Taking these things into consideration, together with the loss of revenue from whisky on which the tax was anticipated, the deficit will aggregate more than \$50,000,000. The treasury is not bankrupt because of the money that will be paid for sugar bonds to maintain the gold reserve, the currency secured from the redemption of greenbacks being used for current expenses.

# FAMOUS FAMILY OF FIGHTERS.

## The Last of the General McCooks Retires Having Reached the Age Limit.

After serving continuously in the United States army for 43 years Major General Alexander McDowell McCook retires from the army, a step made necessary by law, the age of 64 years having been reached. General McCook will leave Denver for Dayton, where he will remain until May 10. He will then go to Washington and New York, reaching the latter city June 1, to be present at the graduation of his daughter. Later in the summer the general will sail for Europe with his family, where he will sojourn several months. He has made no plans after returning to the United States.

With the retirement of General McCook the last of the fighting McCooks goes into private life, and for the first time in nearly half a century the army will be without a McCook on its active rolls. It is a most noteworthy fact that General Daniel McCook, father of General McCook and the sons were all in the field fighting for their country at one time, and that four of them attained the rank of general.

# A RECORD-BREAKING RUN.

## Over 70 Miles an Hour Made by a Pennsylvania Flyer.

The Pennsylvania railroad line to Atlantic City had a record-breaking run, made by the special newspaper train from Philadelphia. Fifty-one and a half minutes after starting the train came to a stop in Atlantic City. The actual running time was only 45 1/2 minutes. The distance is 53 3/10 miles and the average speed was 70 1/2 miles per hour. This is the fastest run ever made by a railroad train for the distance. From Wilmington to Atlantic, 24 3/10 miles, an average speed of 83 miles an hour was sustained.

# MADE PRISONER BY FRANCE.

## An Ex-United States Consul Tried by Court Martial and Sent to Prison.

A serious complication with France is threatened by the fact that John L. Waller, ex-United States Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, was tried by a French court martial, convicted and shipped to France to serve a term of 20 years in prison. He was charged with having given information to the Rova tribe in Madagascar of an attack intended by the French on one of their towns, so that they were prepared for it and repulsed the assault. The question at issue is whether or not France had the right to try by court martial the citizen of a friendly nation in a foreign country, and Secretary Gresham has instructed Mr. Eustis, the United States ambassador, at Paris, to thoroughly investigate the case.

# Two Toughs.

Charles Smith, a negro tough, and Webster Isaacs a young Indian, have been sentenced to hang at Fort Smith, Ark., by the United States court with Cherokee Bill on June 25. Smith killed two men at Muskogee during the fair last fall. He was tried for three murders, but was convicted of manslaughter in two cases.

William Hendrick, wanted in Ohio, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky for larceny, was arrested at Middletown, Ky., on a charge of horse stealing. Seven deserted wives are on his track. Hendrick's method was to travel about the country and marry he found a woman with money he would marry her. The money was his and he would set the money in his possession he would desert her.

# Ancient Wood in Evidence.

In a will contest in Camden, N. J., involving \$40,000, a chief witness testified that he saw the testator, Ruhannan W. Greene, brought suit against the Security Trust company to foreclose a \$40,000 mortgage. It is claimed that under the bark of the old tree are to be found the marks.

# THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

## NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.

### To Buy 100,000 Acres in Montgomery County, Ga.

J. V. Curry and R. W. Randall, representing a Chicago syndicate, are in Savannah, negotiating for one hundred thousand acres of land in Montgomery county, on which coal exists from the West are to be settled. The sale probably will be consummated soon. It is proposed to locate many ex-Federal soldiers and their families there. The syndicate represents subscription of a half a million dollars. Nebraska, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa are to furnish the coal. Ex-Gov. Northern, of Georgia, one of the prime movers in the sales.

The visit of 103 farmers from the far Northwest to North Carolina has proved to be full of results, as over fifty have bought farms, while twenty-seven bought town lots.

# The Detroit Plan.

The experiment of Detroit in furnishing work for the unemployed last summer has attracted wide attention. The report of the committee having charge of the work has been used as a number of the Sterling Library of New York, and at a recent meeting of the New York Charities Conference a committee was appointed to carry out the Detroit plan, in New York, if possible, and on a large scale. For this purpose a large amount of land was offered by Mr. William Steinway.

The committee sums up its conclusions thus:

"The experiment has clearly demonstrated that the unemployed are ready and willing to work.

"That a large number of these people can be supported by utilizing vacant land in the outskirts of the city.

"That the wholesale robbery and trespassing predicted did not occur even upon unenclosed land.

"That a very small space of ground is sufficient to raise enough vegetables to support a family through the winter.

"That a majority of the citizens who own the land would rather allow it to be cultivated by the poor than pay a large tax for their support.

"That the needy are hereby assisted, without creating the demoralization in the habits of the people that gratuitous aid in other places always entails."

With proper supervision to be furnished by a city, and with pecuniary assistance given to those that are too poor to make even a start, help of the most important kind can be afforded. Several cities, beside New York, are following the lead of Detroit.

Why should hundreds of men walk the streets of cities with empty pockets and stomachs while hundreds of acres of productive land lie idle or overgrown with weeds?

# LABOR NOTES.

## The National Street Railway Employees' League was formed at Cleveland, O. It is proposed to extend it all over the country.

## The amount of ore consumed at the Pittsburgh plants is estimated at 3,000,000 tons; the Wheeling district about 1,000,000.

## The Pennsylvania Railroad has asked for bids for the steel work for the approaches to the new bridge over the Delaware.

## The Fall River, Mass., Iron Works posted a notice of an increase of wages of 10 per cent in all departments, to take effect April 22.

## J. B. Stewart, Huntington, W. Va., will give information regarding the employment of a large number of men on the construction of a new church building soon to be erected in that city.

## The puddling department of the Silgo mill, Pittsburgh, started work last week after being idle for some time. The Consolidated Steel Wire company are erecting a new galvanizing department at the Bankin station plant.

## Carpenters and masons are in demand at Charlottesville, Va., where there is a large amount of building in progress. A new \$150,000 church and bank building to cost \$20,000 are soon to be commenced, and will increase the demand.

## Work will soon be commenced on the construction of a large addition and other improvements to the Court-house at Knoxville, Tenn. Considerable labor is also needed on the new base ball grounds and buildings now being erected. Address W. Chamberlain & Co.

## The Carnegie Steel Company has received an order from the Augusta Southern railroad for 7,000 tons of 56-pounds steel rails. The same firm since the first of January have shipped many thousands of tons to the South at the present time the steamer Ironsides and Iron Age are on their way to New Orleans with full cargoes of rails.

## Work will soon be commenced on the erection of a ten-story hotel at Atlanta, Ga., which will create a demand for builders, most of whom are now already employed in the construction of buildings at the Exposition. Venable Brothers are the projectors, and will give information regarding the letting of contracts and employment to men.

## The Massachusetts legislative committee which recently visited the South made a report to the effect that cheaper coal and labor, nearness to the cotton fields and other advantages are responsible for the large exodus of Massachusetts capital to Southern cotton mills, but that there is no immediate danger to the Massachusetts industry from Southern competition.

# TO RESTORE PEIXOTO.

## Such a Movement is Said to be on Foot.

Rio Janeiro advisers state that M. Inbert, the Janeiro minister, has been recalled, as his government disapproves the terms of the treaty he had prepared with Brazil for the payment of indemnity to French citizens who suffered damage from the earthquake at Pernambuco. Inbert is recovering. Lindy members of army officers are held, and the influence of the government declare that these men intend to make an effort to restore the former president to power.

The coming message of Argentina's president to congress gives ground that he had intended closely to take in hand the rail and the foreign railroad companies, and gives assurance of an immediate south of all boundary difficulties.

A Cuban, 2400, dispatch says: The national army is now in possession of Cuzco, after some sharp fighting. The victory is expected to result in a speedy and will have a nice reception.

# Leasing in Kentucky.

There is a lively fight on in the upper Big Sandy valley over the securing of oil leases. The principal participants being Greenlee & Foss, Guffey & Queen, Troutman Bros., and Standard Oil company. The latter controls about 30,000 acres, recently secured, and each of the others 10,000. Where cash was not acceptable an interest of one-eighth in all profits was offered. Since the late excitement the Standard agents have been offering one-eighth. They have worked up a squabble between several of the large land owners, and their rival companies, and it will be no surprise to see them in almost sole possession of the field.

A new process has been patented which prints 100,000 photographs a day.

# PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

## Important Measures Considered by Our Lawmakers.

WEDNESDAY.—Senator Flinn's bill amending the act of April 20, 1874, relative to the increase of municipal indebtedness, passed the house finally. The bill provides for serial bonds.

The house again sat down on the bill to increase the salary of the superintendent of public printing.

Mr. Lemon's bill reclassifying cities passed the house finally. It provides that cities of 1,000 population and over shall be in the first class; those between 100,000 and 1,000,000, of the second class, and those below 100,000, of the third class. Mr. Lemon's bill for the more effectual protection of the public health was also passed finally.

THURSDAY.—The Farr compulsory education bill was taken up in the senate. Mr. Vaughn, of Lackawanna, called it up, it being on the third reading calendar, and amended it substituting the word "attendance" for "truancy" officer and adding to its title. It was then laid over. The Andrews bill ceding jurisdiction over real estate of the Monongahela navigation company to be acquired by the United States, passed finally. The Penrose humane bill requiring that proper temperature be maintained in factories and that employees be furnished with specifications of their work passed finally, as did a bill of interest to attorneys. It authorizes the payment of \$5 as a fee to attorneys who may be assigned to defend an impecunious defendant and \$10 in the case of murder.

The house proceeded to business. Mr. Little, of Huntington, being in the chair. House bill 58, authorizing the superintendent of public instruction to appoint examiners for the purpose of amendment, was amended by striking out a part which the attorney general said was not necessary in the bill. The bill was amended and then passed finally.

FRIDAY.—The Greater Pittsburgh bills were granted special order by the House this morning, and will come up for a second reading on Tuesday morning, and for third reading and final passage on Wednesday afternoon. The House then went in for special orders in dead earnest, 14 being granted in all. Representative Heese, of Luzerne, offered a resolution, which was reported, referring to the deplorable condition of the anthracite coal miners, and the opinion that the operators have it in their power, to a certain extent, to bring about a better condition of affairs and asking for a committee of three Senators and three Representatives to confer with the operators and assure them of the desire of the Legislature to cooperate in any measure calculated to improve the condition of the miners.

After adjournment the Legislature went to Philadelphia by special train, to visit the University of Pennsylvania.

# FIFTY YEARS A BEGGAR.

## Aged Maryland Maid Dies Worth Thousands.

Miss Harriet Dugan, who died at Rockville, Md., recently, aged about 70 years, it is found, deserved a place in the calendar of distinguished misers. She had lived on the charity of her neighbors for more than fifty years. After her death her house was searched and, among other discoveries, several quantities of expensive clothing, several thousand dollars worth of jewelry, and a car was unearthed. No one suspected that Miss Dugan was other than as she represented herself, and her persistent mendacity earned the pity of the charitable people to such an extent that many prominent citizens were steady contributors and that she had practice to call on her regular contributors for their quota if they failed to pay up promptly.

In her youth Miss Dugan was considered one of the most beautiful women in Maryland and her aristocratic bearing was maintained to the last. She was connected with some of the old-time prominent families.

# CYCLONE IN KANSAS.

## Farmhouses Destroyed and a Farmer Fatally Injured.

Monday night a cyclone struck the house of Frank Goodin, three miles west of Cherokee, Kan., and literally tore it to pieces, scattering debris all over the fields. Mr. Goodin had his neck dislocated and will die. Mrs. Goodin was caught under the roof and pinned to the ground, her clothes taking fire. Her screams attracted the neighbors, who rescued her in time to save her life. She is not seriously injured, but her broken farm house in the immediate vicinity were also demolished, but nobody was hurt.

A dispatch from St. Elmo, Col., says that after Monday's storm everything in that neighborhood was covered with a thick coating of red sand. It must have blown from the south, as there is no such sand in that section.

# MUST PAY IN SEVEN YEARS.

## Terms of the Indemnity Which Japan Expects From China.

By the terms of the treaty between Japan and China, the indemnity is made payable in seven yearly installments with 5 per cent interest, but its payments within three years ceases the interest.

The stipulation that the Chinese captured by the Japanese, shall not be punished is on account of the custom of China to behold soldiers who fall into the hands of the enemy and are afterward returned to their country. Upwards of 5,000 Chinese troops were captured.

It is said Russia will ask for the cessation of other Chinese mainland. If this be retarded she will take decisive and prompt action.

# COLOR LINE DRAWN.

## Misourio Methodists Bar Negroes From the Epworth League.

At a meeting of the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church in St. Louis, the color line was drawn in the matter of admitting the colored branches of the Epworth league. Rev. Mr. Leung claimed that to admit the colored branch would be to destroy the plans of the league. Rev. A. Brown, a colored preacher, who was present, said that the negroes were doing all in their power for the church, and if their color was distasteful to the white brethren, they would ask to be left out. This was agreed upon. At the meeting of the Baptist preachers it was agreed to invite the colored branches of the church to attend their regular meetings.

# Pennsylvania Purchase.

## The Cole furnace at Sheffield, Ala., have passed into the hands of Pennsylvania capitalists, and will be known as the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company. The iron and steel department will be located in Sheffield, Ala., and the coal and coke department in Jasper, Tenn. With the three furnaces the new company obtain 70,000 acres of mineral lands in Walker, Winston, Jefferson and Fayette counties, Ala., and the celebrated Gambia and Elliott coal mines near Jasper, Tenn. The property will be put in complete operation at once.

# Making a Show of a Whale.

The dead whale found off the Massachusetts coast Monday last was towed in and anchored at Long Point, New York. Thousands of people on shore and in boats viewed the monster as he was towed into anchorage. The whale is a female and is back of abnormal size, being 70 feet in length. Mr. Latzell, agent of the line that owns the whale will have it prepared for exhibition. He expects to make over \$20,000 as the price. A dead whale exhibited here 14 years ago netted more than that sum.

# KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

## KILLED BY SULPHUR FUMES.

### A Fatal Sheep Disease—Fined for Work on Sunday.

Deputy Coroner Woodrow went to dissect a house, at Philadelphia. The sulphur fumes he created entered a neighboring residence and killed Clarence M. Bowen, a child who was sleeping in a crib. Two other children were nearly dead when rescued.

# THE OIL FIELDS.

To the people of Butler county the oil advance means much, as the average production of the Butler field is 15,000 barrels per day. At oil prices this represents about \$14,000 to the producers and royalty owners, but to today's prices it means \$27,000, or nearly \$7,000,000 of profit in a year. Oil at the present price means that in the present year more than \$10,000 will be paid the Butler county oil interests.

# A PAINTER'S THRILLING FALL.

Kelly Hunter, while on a scaffold engaged in painting a hotel building at New Brighton, went to adjust the ropes and lost his balance and fell to the ground, a distance of forty feet. He clung to the ropes, which became tangled somewhat, but his luck is seriously injured. His clinging to the rope doubtless saved his life.

# FINED FOR WORKING ON SUNDAY.

Eight employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, arrested on the charge of violating the State law of 1794 by performing worldly labor on the Sabbath day, were convicted and fined by Judge Ake. Two were discharged by Mr. Hindman and William Winger. The defendant appeared and his bail was fixed at \$2,500.

# A FATAL SHEEP DISEASE.

A strange and fatal sheep disease has broken out among the flocks in the southern part of Centre county. The sheep, some with a violent shivering and in five minutes drop dead. One farmer lost 17 in two days. Its first appearance was in a drove of sheep shires imported from Canada by John K. Lee.

# DUBOIS BANK CASHIER PROSECUTED.

The other evening Constable Shippy told ex-Chief Justice of the Dubois bank that he was wanted in Justice Hay's office as a charge of embezzlement. The proceeds were brought by Dr. Hindman and William Winger. The defendant appeared and his bail was fixed at \$2,500.

# UNKNOWN GIRL'S BODY FOUND.

The body of an unknown girl found drowned in the willows on the banks of the Ohio at Vanport on Sunday evening was given a respectable funeral, and interred in the cemetery at Beaver Falls. No clue to her identity has been discovered.

# KILLED WHILE OUT SHOOTING.

Louis Paine, Charles Umbright and another young man were out hunting near New Castle, when Umbright's gun was accidentally discharged and a heavy load of shot went into Paine's right groin. He was taken to a hospital at once