poremor expresses satisfaction at the raive prosperity of this State during as of general depression. During that we were no riots and no pestilence, eneral good advice is given to the loss, and he invokes public respect for makers and their work. The Corernsers are the control of the contr vernor expresses satisfaction at the obtain dishonest advantage over his or or competitor, or to bring gain to at the expense of the Sate, as well riber and loobyist, should be driven our hails as the common enemy of the

t revenue of the State in 1895 was 55, and in 1896 was \$10,176,745, which ed the estimates only because the General and Attorney General were in enforcing the payment of overdue

taking fund receipts from December to November 30, 1895, were \$652,990, payments were \$278,739. The State cember 1, 1895, was \$6,816,308 At as time the assets of the sinking fund 7,802. The sinking fund receipts near 1, 1805, to November 30, 1896, 18,687, and the payments were \$267, be total public dept December 1, 1896, 815,305, and the sinking fund assets a,164,180. This leaves the net debt 125, the lowest for 50 years. Governor says that the distribution of

e appropriation of \$5,500,000 to the te appropriation of 25,500,000 to the schools is not fair and equitable. The ation is based upon the number of it taxables in each district, and this males against districts which lack insto hold their adult por lation. The of school children should be con-as well as the number of taxables, number of schools. The Governor

says:

time has now come, in my judgment,
he great rural districts should be supsuch high school facilities equal to
njoyed by the towns and smaller cities

Commonwealth, see of our farming people who desire sed education for their children are at extraordinary expense in sending way from home, while many of the residents of farming communities are jed from advancing their boys and nd the common schools because not afford the increased outlay. the opportunity for education at arents are constantly compelled to the tendency of youth to stay away me after they have formed new assoand attachment- and have become with the life they find in towns and A giance at the census report shows that growth and shifting of the popin the State, the agricultural por-ebeing depopulated more and more

ime is at hand to give the youth of menips advantages equal to those the towns and smaller cities, and eivit is believed is neither expenat variance with our educational The township high school is needr agricultural communities to pro-qual opportunities and advantages se now in existence in the towns. If solation of one township, and other one, should not require a separate heel, two or more townships could adjointly share the expense and ad-

ome discussion of penal systems, mor recommends a modification of at Eur ah law, so that all the peni-s and alls shall be controlled by a commission, with branch commissions nties, having power to transfer from one institution to another. vernor recommends another hosthe insane. There are now five, all sided. The annual increase of the

wast. The annual increase of the salarming, running for 13 years, at age of of 318. He believes the new is, they believed firmly, for there is no other way to be established. Compare II Chron. was so rand that the Covernor thicks. secrepted that the Governor thinks atles should build the asylums and part of the burden. lects of the bailot law are named

endments suggested, flon is called to the necessity of bete roada.

provements in the details of facsection are suggested. The present ion limits the age of children emctories, should be extended to all other avocations in which they eyed, and the restriction of the labor of minors to 60 hours a week also apply to women. This tenement haw is now evaded by what is "family worker," or those who work home to be completed and etit in various ways tha entirely is law. The law should be so I as to require all family workers to pecial permit from the Factory Debefore securing work, certifying houses are clean and in proper condition. Such workers should brought under the central of the Dipartment.

Prominent People.

Crespo, of Venezuela has given into have his race horses trained ac-American methods.

and Corion of the crown of Italy conferred upon Dr. Behring, the er of the anti-diphtheritic serum. azies, Bart., of Menzies, the herlef of the clan Menzies is the oldest chief now hving. He is eighty and wears the kilt summer and

sually dawn before the Sultan of be ! and at 8 o'clock he is stirb. He has no confidence in those im, and his life appears to be worth

day's purchase. Grey has kept a record of the game liet in twenty-eight years. It ag-3.6,639 head, and ranges from part-

ories told of his wealth are true, man Sprague, the new Representa-the Eleventh Massachusetts Dis-bethe richest member of the House. s said to possess \$25,000,000.

hish peerage conferred on Sir Joseph to founder of antiseptic surgery, is significant feature of the long list significant feature of the long list ear's honors which were distributed hong officials of the regular service. the most eminent colored men in is the Rev. Dr. J. W. E. Brown, of theology at Gammon Univer-nta. He was born in New Orieans, sheated at the North and holds the Ph. D.

Victoria will personally dictate and liography of herself, which will ap-ser, teding the story of her reign. by years Hermann, the magician recently, carned \$75,000 a year on and his estate is said to aggregate \$200.

or Fanciuli of the Marine Band at on, is to be made a commissioned special act of the Senate. Under anditions he ranks as a private. anditions he ranks as a private,

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 17.

secony Necessary in the Making of Lesson Text: "A Multitude Converted," Acts II., 32-47-Golden Text: Acts II., 39-Commentary.

32. "This Jesus hath God raised up, whereof we all are witnesses." The man who had with oaths and curses so cowardly denied Him is the one who is chosen by the Spirit to be His mouthpless to this multitude. Spirit to be H is mouthpiers to this multitude. Being filled with the Spirit takes away all thought of self and all fear of man. He first quotes from Joet II., 28-32, and says here is a talfillment of the words of that prophet. He then speaks of Jesus of Nazareth and the wonders wrought by God through Him, and openly charges them with His death. He then quotes from the words of David in Ps. Xvi. concerning H is resurrection and conxvi. concerning H s resurrection and continues in the words of this first verse of our

33. Before He died He said that He was 33. Before He died He said that He was going back to the Father who had sent Him, and that He would send down from heaven the Holy Spirit, whom they now saw and heard in these disciples (John xvi., 5-8). Here, then, was the evidence that Jesus of Nazareth was really the one He professed to be, and not an impostor or biasphemer. Here was the evidence that He whom they spurified was now alive from the dead and studified was now alive from the dead and actually in heaven.

34, 35. David did not rise from the dead.

34, 35. David did not rise from the dead. He did not speak of his own resurrection in Ps. xvi., but of Him of whom he said in Pa. xvi., but of Him of whom he said in Pa. ex., I. "The Lord said unto my Lord. Sit thou on My right hand until make thy foes thy footstool." David, as to his spirit, is certainly in abory, but his body still sleeps in the dust of the earth.

30. Peter, therefore, by the Spirit, insists that the very same Jesus whom they cruelfied God has raised from the dead and taken to His own right hand, thus making him Lord and Christ and declaring Him to be the long promised Son of David to sit on David's

long promised Son of David to sit on David's throne, and the Son of Abraham in whom all the promises to the fathers are to be ful-

37. The Spirit, by His words through Peter, took hold of their hearts, convinced them of their sin and led them to cry out, "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" There was no urging on the part of Peter that they should come forward to the penitent bench, or raise their hands for prayer, or sign a card declaring their intention to lead a new life, however helpful these meth-

lead a new life, however helpful these methods may sometimes be.

38. When Jesus was on one occasion asked
"What shall we do?" His answer was, "Believe on Him whom God hath sent" (John
vt. 28, 29). Peter says, by the same Spirit.
"Repent and be laptized," which is another
way of saying, "Believe." To believe that
Jesus was their Messiah would be a complete
change of mind or repentance on their part change of mind or repentance on their part, and to be baptized in His name would be the outward confession that they had received Him. To receive Him would secure the for giveness of all their sins (John L, 12; I John 11., 12).

39. The promise is to all who will com-39. The promise is to all who will come that they shall in no wise be cast out (John vl., 37). There were some illustrations of households being saved, as in Gen. vii., 1; xviit., 19; xix., 12; Joshua ii., 18. He calls all who hear and bids them come without money and without price. The God who sought out and restored Adam and Eve, who sought out and restored Adam and Eve, who sent angels to resour Lot and his family, who plended so carnestly with backshiding Erael (Jer. iii., 13, 14), is our God and the same unchangeable Jehovah.

40. Perhaps some of the "many other words" He used might be found in Isa, I. 18; will 25. by 3.4 Feed very 25 for these

xtiii., 25; lv., 3, 4: Esek. xxxvi., 26, for those are the Spirit's own words to sinners. Peter did not think to save the generation or race of Jews, but He did expect, like Paul, to save some of them (I Cor. ix., 22).

some of them (I Gor. ix., 22).

41. Receiving His word, they received Him and thus became children of God (John i., 12; vi., 63; xvit., 8; Jas. i., 21). Being hapitized, they confessed Him and had the assurance that He would confess them before the Father (Math. x., 32). But think of 3000 doing so! Would not some evangelists be tempted to make a demonstration over that? Whoever heard of such a result from one sermon? This was the Lord's doing and must mon? This was the Lord's doing have been marvelous in their eyes. This was the Lord's doing and must

to say that they were instructed. They talket with each other of these things, especially of Him. They commemorated His death. They were much in prayer. How sorry they would be that they had not re-ceived Him sooner! How they would long for His return, and with what zeal they would testify of Him!

43. The wonders and signs wrought by the apostles would doubtless be on the line of Mark xvi., 17-20, and being such as He Himself wrought when He was on earth would add to their testimony that He was still alive, though invisible, and had all power in heaven and on earth. It was the Lord working with them and confirming the word with signs following (Mark xvi., 2-). 44. One great family bound together by

His love to them, and their love to Him and to each other, having a great desire to please Him and that others might receive Him too. They doubties believed that all He had was theirs and thus were drawn to share all they had with each other. The Spirit controlled all, and it was a foretaste

spirit controlled all, and it was a forestelle of heaven upon the earth.

45. Earthly possessions lost their attraction; they were no use except as they could use them for Him by spending them upon His who were in need. The Spirit of Him who though He was rich, yet for our rakes became poor, had taken hold of them, and they counted nothingso precious as His love, and the privilege of showing some laye to Him. The first gave their own solves to The first gave their own solves to the Lord (II Cor. viii., 5), and then to each other by the will of God. The same spirit to-day would flit the treasuries of the misboards and put many workers in the

46. With one accord, with gladnes and singleness of heart. This described their daily life of service unto Him whom they had received as Saviour and coming King. It is the third time we have met the phrase "With one accord." See 1, 14; it. 1.

"With one accord." See i., 14; ii., l.
47. Preising God is a good way to draw
people unto Him, and thus they will be added to the church. In chapters v., 14: 11., 24, we read of people being added to the Lord, and that is the only real addition that will stand Thus they are truly added to the church which is the body of Carist. People may be added to the membership of a church without being added to the Lord, but if they be come a part of Christ by faith in Him they are then a part of the church, and it matters little what denomination they belong to. The Lord fill us with His Spirit to serve Him with gladness and singleness of heart.—Les-

Stirring Up the Mora Claim.

Senator Chandler, in executive session the United States Senate at Washington, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate the re-cent payment by Spain of the Mora claim, and to ascertain in connection therewith if any assurances of any sort were made to Spain as to the attitude of this Government toward the Cuban insurgents; and also to ascertain to what individuals the money paid by Spain in the settlement of this claim

Massachusette's New Executive.

In his inaugurat and the interpretation of the constitution, is a soft Lebanon. Ind. He is in his year, Judge Neat wrote the amendation office in Lebanon. It was sub-courrement Godleve S. Orth to be considered to the constitution of the state during the year. At the time of the state during the year. At the time of the death of Governor Greenhaige Mr. Wolcott was Lieutenant Governor, and since the death he had been the Acting Governor, until the was inaugurated as Governor.

SELECT RELIGIOUS READING

PSALM SINGING.

Those progressive people who are apt to wonder, and perhaps fret a little, at their neighbors that so persistently block the wheels and elling to the past, averse to all change, wedded to the customary, may find some comfort in the fact that evidently times are better in this respect than they once were, and hence may fairly be expected to get better still. The deep-rooted, ingrained conservatism which seems to be, especially in religious things, the nature of such numbers is illustrated by the immense difficulty with which Sternhold and Hopkins' version of the Psaims was ousted from the currently with which Sternhold and Hopkins version of the Psaims was ousted from the church services. This version, completed in 1562, served well its purpose for a season, but had few real merits, and after a century or so fell into general contempt on the part of most people with any taste or culture Wesley called it "scandalous doggerel." It gave such great offence in towns that congregational singing fell into almost entire neglect. It was time for a change, the reaegical. It was time for a change, the reformersthought. So a new version was
prepared by Nahum Tate and Nicholas
Brady, and in the opening days of the eighteenth century it began a little to suppliant
the old. But it took a full hundred years
struggle before the improved form superceded the familiar. The bulk of the rusrustic congregations continued to cling,
well satisfied, from decade to decade to well satisfied, from decade to decade to the psalmody they had learned from their fathers. It seemed to them profamation to disturb the familiar lines or replace them by new-fangled phrases; and though what was n new scenes to more modern cars an-ue and objectionable enough, two hun-d years ago it was objectionable on quite ter frounds, and was concernable on quite er grounds, and was courted as little tter than the abom nation of desolation masses it disturbed the hallowed associa-tions of the past. Verily, it is well to be ten-r of such associations; but when they stand carely across the path of greatly needed provements, there is such a thing as re-ceting them too much and permitting senent to smother sense

It was only after another bitter and obsti-nate resistance, which has not even yet, in nate resistance, which has not even yet, in all sections of the church entirely given way, that pealm singing was replaced by Chris-tian hymns. Long and lond were the com-plaints that "men's poems" mere "human compositions," were suffered to east out "the word of God," "as if the words of a post were better than these of a prophet," The Calvin its complex years. Calvinistia churches were especially ded to the Pealms, and made it a matter trong conscience not to yield them in favor of inter hymns. The controversy was volument, but the hymns conquered, and the average mind of today in bit difficult to understand why a purely

e disa hymnody was suffered so long to sarp a piace in the Christian church fo high it never was designed or adapted criming the ever increasing wealth of ored song is one of the chief comforts and ort a of our worship both in private and thie, and we would not, most of us no am of at empting to crowd back our offenal thoughts into the modest at were et by Hebrew minds three thousand year

There is encouragement, we think, in this of history for those who are ton tool to impatient because matters move so why an some similar into of reform per-lating to our version of the scriptures, or way of looking at the process by which ittee extue to be. It is doubtless well teenservative minds should check the ship too rapid rush of these more radi-and compel them to examine and re-mine, to prove and doubly prove, be-changes are admitted in things where title error might do much harm. The brakeman has his place as well as the fire-man. God has made men different, and Ho has wisely so arranged the distribution of mental gifts as to secure in the long run, by the interplay of intellectual forces, the golden mean between stagnation off the one hand mash between stagnation of the one hand and destruction on the other. Hence it only remains for each to do the work which he feels to be assigned him, and possess his soal in peace, assured that, so long as the Lord reigneth, earth will have reason to re-

MR. MOODY ON THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST "This is the first subject I have brought up here that the church is divided upon. Some believe that Christ is coming before the millennium; others are just as sore that he wal come after the thousand years of DOMES. I don't bring up the subject to stir up controversy, but to lead you to study it, asmy are afrain to fouch the subject, but there is no portion of scripture that God goes not want us to study if we study it in the right spirit. I believe that he is coming this side of the lengium; men for whom I have nighest respect believe that he is coming atterwards. Don't take what I say or wha, any other rean says about it, but study up the subject for yourselves. Compare scrip ture with Scripture. Tused to think that in World was going to grow so good that it would draw Christ right down from heav but I don't think so now. I belie world is coming to an end in a crash

"Do you know, there is more said in the Eible a out the return of our Lord than there is about hap tem? And every church nomics that bupt on as of great importance. Pass speaks of cap ism thirteen times There are 200 chapters in the New Testament and 318 passages that refer to Christ second comeng. Take that likeenth charter of 2 Corintaians, admitted to be the mose famous chapter that Paul ever wrote, the high-water mark of Paul's writings! The reason why is read and preached from more shything else Paul ever said is because It brings out the fact that Christ coming back again. The most pre-chapter in the whole Bible is a xiv, because it tell sus not only that Christ has gone away to prepare a place for us, but also that he will come again. have the same authority that Christ is com-ing back that we have that he was coming

ing back that we have that he was conting
the first time.

"The reason so many people are afraid of
this subject is because it has suffered so
much at the hands of its friends, far more
than from the opposition of its enemies. Too
many have attempted to set the day and hour
when Christ shall come, and that he himself
tolls as 'no man knows, not even the angels tells us 'no man knows, not even the angelwhich are in heaven.' On the contrary, h will come addenly and unexpectedly. It is best or us not to know the time of his coming, or the time of our own death, which

last would certainly unfit us for life.
We are not to watch for death, but we are We are not to water for his re-distinctly commanded to water for his re-turn. I believe that Christ never spoke of his return that he did not say, "Water! watch!" But that is not all. Every man has his work to do—not some work, but his work. There is not another man living that can do my work, and if I don't do it, it will never be done. See that you are doing your work while you watch for his coming. The first epistle that Paul ever wrote was First Thessalonions. If the Lord did not want us

to read these things and study them up, they would not have been put on record for us." Mr. Moody then referred to Paul's last message, found in Second Timothy, calling special attention to the third chapter asking If the men there described could be found in New York at the present day, and making many pointed applications. Among other things, he said he could hardly go into a small town without being asked for his pho-tograph and a history of his life, all of which tendered to make a man "puffed up." It said he could give a history of his life in very few words: "I was born of the fles in 1837; I was born of the Spirit in 1856. I can't tell when the flesh is going to die, and the spirit is going to live for ever."

RUM AND INSANITT.

Forming our conclusion upon 354 cases in which the facts were ascertained, we find 184, or about 52 in every 100, in which the intemperance of grandparents was co-sidered to have led to the insanity of the person.—Chief Wadim, of the Massachusetts Bursau Statistics of Labor.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

Loud Bill and the Death Penalty. - Hale or Cuban Belligerency.

On reassembling on the 15 the house took up the Loud bill, which, its author said, would save the government \$40,000,000 a

The senate passed the house bill limiting The senate passed the house bill limiting the imposition of the death penalty to treason, rape, murder and two offenses applicable to the army and navy. The federal laws dating back to colonial times presented each for sixty offenses.

Senator Haie presented to the senate a "memorandum on the method of recognition of foreign scatters by

"memorandem on the method of recognition of foreign governments and foreign states by the government of the United States from 1789 to 1897," which, notwithstanding the document makes no such claim, is unquestionably intended to bear upon the question of the recognition of Cuba. Assuming that the recognition of the Spanish American resulting the the United States and England publics by the United States and England may be taken as typical, the conclusions reached are:

First—Definitive independence cannot be seld to be established and

rest from two independence cannot be seld to be established and recognition is con-sequently not legitimate so long as a sub-mantial struggle is being maintained by the formerly sovereign state for the recovery of is authority and that

Second -A mere pretension on the part of the formerly foreign state or a struggle so inthe formerly foreign state or a struggle so in-tefinite as to cover no reasonable ground for supposing that success may ultimately be abtained, as not enough to keep alive the rights of the state, and to prevent foreign fountries from failing under an obligation to recognize as a state the community claiming to have become one.

to have become one.

The memorandum takes up seriatum the ratious acts of recognition by this governnent, beginning with the recognition of the adependence of the French republic in 1793, shen President Washington received M. denet, who had been duly accredited as minister after the proclamation of the republic by the convention of 1792. He calls at sention to the fact that in order that this government might be prompt in recognition of the various changes by the Francisco the various changes in the French form of fovernment at this critical period the presi-lent supplied the American minister at Paris

with a blank form for that purpose. Coming down to the close of the Franco-German war in 1970, when the new republic was proclaimed by Gambotta, it is represent-ed that Mr. Washburne, our minister at Parls, was authorized by telegraph from the secretary of state to give recognition, the president tendering his congratulations.

PRETERNIH DAY. During the day the Senate passed House bills amending the laws relating to timber sulture ane authorizing brevets to active or

retired officers of the army or navy.

The bill exempting settlers on public lands from paying the original Government from paying the original Government from paying the original Government price fixed on the lands was debated. Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, and Mr. Car-ier of Montana, spoke in its favor, but a final vote was not reached.

Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.) secured agreement to a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a statement of the amount of subsidies paid by the Union and Central Pacific railroads to the Pacific mail steam-

Mr. Cail (Dem., Fla.) was then recognized for a speech on his Cuban resolutions, in-troduced vesterday, concerning the condem-nation of Julio Sanguilly at Havana.

The Loud bill to amond the law relating to second class mail matter was passed by the house today after two days of delate, by a vote of 114 to 105. The most important provision of the bill denies the serial publiertions admission to the mails at I cent per pound rates.

SIXTERNIH DAY

Several memoris were presented by M¹ Culiom (rep. Ht.,) in favor of the recogn sion of Cuban independence, and on from the Commercial club, of Chicago, enforcing the policy of the administrations regarding Cuba. garding Cuba.

This was followed by the introduction of a

ioint resolution by Mr. Mills (dem., Tex.), Jeclaring that "the expediency of recogniz-ing the independence of a foreign government belongs to congress, and when con-cress shall so determine, the executive shall act in hermony with the exective department of the government.

"Second. "That the independence of the republic of Cuba ought to be and hereby is recognized, and the sum of \$10,000 is hereby appropriated for salary and expenses of a ninister to that government whenever such minister shall be appointed by the presi-

Mr. White, (Dem., Cal.,) presented a re-monstrance from his state against the pass-age of the Facific funding bill and asked that it be printed in the Record. Mr. Sherman, (Rep., G.,) asked unanimous

sonsent to have action on the senate bid for fixing a uniform standard of classification and grading of wheat, corn, oats, barley and

Mr. Sherman said that he had introduced the bill at the request of a farmers' associa-tion of Ohio; that it was in the interest of the farmers, and that its purpose was to have grades of wheat and other cereals fixed so that grade No. 1 or No. 2 should not mean one thing in Chicago and a different thing in New York. The objection to the immediate considera-

of the bill was persisted in and the matter went over.

SEVENIEENTE DAY.

The second day's debate on the Pacific railroad funding bill developed by far the most sensational incident of this session of congress. Mr. Johnson (Rep., Cal.,) the only member of the California delegation who favors the funding bill, in the course of his remarks took occasion to make a remark-able vituperative personal attack upon Ed-itor Herst of the San Francisco Examiner.

The speech created a profound sensation, which was was increased by Mr. Cooper's denunciation of it as a cowardly attempt to blacken the reputation of a man of "positive penius." Mr. Cooper also took occasion to core the gentleman from California roundly

for his attack toward the bill.

Mr. Johnson made no reply to Mr. Cooper. Mr. Johnson made no reply to Mr. Cooper.
The incident completely overshadowed the
interest in the detate on the funding bill, and
thereafter it proceeded quietly to the hour
when the recess was taken. The general de-

bate closed today.

Among those who spoke for the measure was Mr. Arnald of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Harrison gave notice of a substitute
he should offer to provide for a commission, to consist of the secretary of the tressury, secretary of the interior and attorney.gener-al, to negotiate the settlement of the debt.

RIGHTEENTH DAY.

The debate in the House of Representatives on the Pacific Raliroads finding bill was ended without any important amend-ments being adopted. The House vacated the order for the arrest of the 288 mem-bers absent from the session on Friday night

Norfolk's Postmaster Removed.

At Norfolk, Va., Postmaster William W. Degge and his assistant, E. M. Henry, were suspended from office by United States Post office Inspector Church of Wath the office Inspector Clum, of Washington, the latter having found a shortage of \$5840 in the Postmaster's accounts. W. H. H. Trice, one of Degge's bondsmen, was temporarily appointed Postmaster, and ex. Postmaster J. W. Long was appointed assistant. Degge's bond was \$50,000, and he made good the shortage by deeding over to his bondsmen all of his property.

Millions for Dividends.

It is estimated that cash disbursements by banks and corporations for dividends, etc. on January 1, aggregated \$100,000,00) in New York City, \$13,000,000 in Boston and \$2,000,000 in Philadelphia.

Prince Dimitri Khitkoy, a Russian noble man, has followed the advice of Count Tolsto and divided his estates among the peasants reserving but seven acres for his own cuiti

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED.

LARGE COAL SALE.

Hanry Croushore Disposes of His Tract Near West Newton.

Henry Croushore, President of the First National Bank of West Newton, has sold 941 acres of coal and 15 neres of surface lying along the left bank of the Youghlogheny river, opposite that place, in Rostraver town ship, the sale netting in the neighborhood of \$250,000. This is Mr. Croushore's half of a tract of over 1,700 aeres bought a few years ago by Mr. Croushore and the late Colonel John W. Moore, of Greensburg, the Moore tract now being the last large block of mer-

chantable coal in this vicinity.

The purchasers are Osborne, Saeger & Co., who own and operate the West Newton shaft and other mines along the Pattsburg, Mc-keesport and Voughogheny railroad and the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The price paid for the coni was \$100 an acre. Work will begin in the spring to develop this tract, and a shall 180 feet deep will have to be sunk to reach

Crusade on Tobacco.

There is great consternation among Center ounty's male school teachers. When the ounty directors met in annual convention during the Teachers' Institute they passed resolutions denouncing the use of tobacco by teachers and indered the law prohibiting its use. They demanded that the County Superintendent enter on every certificate granted whether or nor the holder is a user

The directors are quietly investigating to and out how many of the teachers use to bacco, with a view of demanding that they bacco, with a yew of demanding that they either quit its use or resign. As a good many of the male feachers either chew or smoke, there is every promise of considerable reform along the whole line or a great number of dismissals.

George K. Landers, postmaster at Newberry, a saburb of Williamsport, shot and seriously wounded Select Councilman S. F. Foresman. Foresman is one of Landers bondsmen, and the latter is said to have had trouble with his accounts. Foresman was shot in the stomach and cannot recover. Landers was arrested and lodged in jail. In experiment he said the shooting was accia statement he said the shooting was necleonal, and it was his intention to commit Foresman says the revolver was aimed at his heart.

Martin McGregor, of Punxsutawney, convicted of inducing Harry McGregor to burn his mill for the purpose of defrauding the insurance companies, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1, cost of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the Allegheny county workhouse for a period of one year. Charles Hole, larceny, was given six months to the Allegheny county workhouse, in addition to a fine of \$1 and costs. John Sutter was given one year. one year.

Five applications to sell liquor in Indiana county have been filed with the prothonotary. This will complete the first, Saturday being the limit set for the filing of applications. The applicants are Joseph W. Coments of the Indiana house, Martin Earhart of the American house, William H. Clawson of the Causion hotel, all of Indiana, and B. R. Kinie and H. E. Clark of Glen Campbell, J. W. Danaldson and Heart Mollocoper.

J. W. Donaldson and Henry Mollenauer are taking options on a big tract of coar land in North Strabane township for Mr. Gunlian of Aliegheny county. English capi-talists are, it is said, interested. The tract more A Ohio rai road to Upper St. Clair in All-gheny county and will comprise in all 10,000 acres. The price per acre is \$35. The report of the postmaster at Butler

shows that after paying all expenses. Post-master Brown turned over to the department at Washington \$1,700 as the net proceeds of the business for the quarter ending December 51,1800. 51, 1896.

The commissioners of Indiana county, have offered a reward of \$150 for the capture of the assailant of Lunda Stephens, the Cherry Hill township school teacher. The girl's condition is critical.

Policeman Anthony Bonner, of Dawson, caught two men trying to break into Kini-son's ciothing store. They fired two shots at him, one striking him on the hand, and es-

caped. Elia Langfitt and Melvin Mumford, Taylorstown, Washington county, while cued, the girl was unconscious, but will re-

James Viski, an Ralian fruit seller, was arrested at Meadville, on complaint of the president of the school Leard, for seiling cigarets to boys under 16 years of age.

The report of the retiring coroner shows that during 1896 there were 188 violent deaths in Washington county, 23 being killed in rail road accidents and 23 in mines

Mrs. ii. H. Reener, of Latrobe, while sing-ing a solo in church, became suddenly dumb and is not able to atter a sound. Once is: fore she partially lost her voice. Bousle McCallum, aged 12 years, set fire to her dress while standing before a grate in her

home at Beaver Falls, and was so badly burn ed that she did Saturday evening. Reynoldsville town council has granted the right of way to the Electric Heat. Light and

Power company, of that place, for the erec-tion of an electric light plant. William and George Calhoun, painters,

were arrested at Freeport charged with failing to pay a board bid owed to William Vantine. W. G. Davis, of Wheatland, was stopped

late at night by two masked men, who bed him of \$16 and his watch. Rev. J. C. N. Park, of the English Lutheran

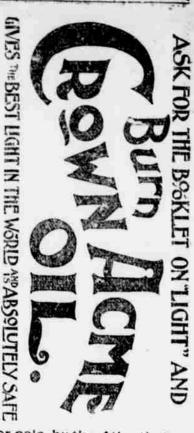
church at Beaver Fails, has resigned on ac count of a salary dispute. William Davis, a rig builder of Callery Junction, was struck and killed by a train near Lyans City.

John Black, a wealthy farmer, was struck by a train at Franklin, and killed.

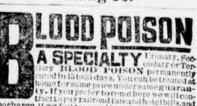
ABSOLUTE LOVALTY.

In our opinion every way the safest and most wholesome injunction to be strongly laid upon the consciences of all professing Christians is the duty of absolute loyalty to the Lord up to present light, combined with an eager seeking for all possible further light. If this were stendily pressed, the very best results, it seems to us, must follow. Nothing less than this will God accept as fit ting service. Nothing more can be required as the condition of completest approval. It is an intelligible and every way reasonable demand which no one can object to as oversirvined. It is fully within the compass of every so Whoseever shrinks back from it must under more or less condemnation. extremely practical in that it points direct at complete obedience and can be readily tested in the daily life. Let it be firmly, yel lovingly, insisted on as the only proper posi-tion for every member of the church.

WORDS OF TRUTH AND SORERNESS. The liquor traffic is a feeder of our jails penitentiaries, insane asylums, and poor houses. It is a devourer of manhood and womanhood, and, stripped of all its licensed legitimacy, it is a public enemy, a tax-enter, a Moloch, devourer of body and soul. And the a Motoen decourer most against it points to present large movement against it points to a time when it shall be put under public repro bation, and drinking resorts will cease to flaunt their glaring lights at night and tri umphantly hang out their banners by day. These figures show unmistakaby that the youth of our country can and must be rescued from the pursuing hand of this tremendous syll.—Minneapolis Journal.



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PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate and House Well Attended at Opening Session

The Senate chamber presented a very animated appearance Tuesday morning, there being, beside the Senators, a large attendince of visitors, who crowded the labbies and corridors and the space back of the scats. A number of hallos were present. The handsome chamber was made more benefited by the many pretty floral tributes piaced by friends on the senators' desks.

IN THE HOUSE.

The bandsome hall of the Hanse of Representatives was crowded with members, poli-ticians and spectators from the time it open-ed at 8 o'clock until the assemblymen were es at 8 o clock until the assemblymen were called together at the moon hour by Chief Clerk Fetterolf. Many changes have been made in the room since the close of the last Legislature. The ceiling has been lowered six feet and a handsome new gallery room and numerous other changes made. The effect of this improvement is seen in the remarkable change in the nequisity transfels. markable change in the acoustic properties of the room. There were floral tributes on the desks of many members, from friends and

H. K. Boyer, of Infladelphia, and M. J. Lennan, of Allentown, were nomineted as the Republican and Democratic candidates for speaker of the House. Mr. Boyer received 165 and Mr. Lennan 33 votes. Mr. Boyer was sworn in and made a short address

After the House was called to order prayer was offered by Rev. Ebenezer Adams, a member from the Twenty-fourth Philadelphia district. The members arrayed them-serves before the bar of the House in groups of 20 to take the oath administered by Judge Simonton, of Harrisburg. The judge was esserted to the presence of the House by Charles E. Vourbess and Charles A. Muchi-

The returns of the last election for general The returns of the last election for general assembly were presented by Gen. Frank Reeder, ascretary of the Commonwealth. They were opened and read by thief Clerk Fetteroif. To burry the business, a motion was made that the clerks read only the names of those returned elected. Every member answered to his name when the roil was called by Reader Clerk Wardin. with called by Reading Clerk Watkins

The election of Jere B. Rex, of Hunting-don, as chief clerk, followed. He was op-posed by James Sweeney, of Hazelton. Mr. Rex had 167 and Mr. Sweeney 39 votes. A. D. Fetteroif, of Montgomery, was elected resident eleck. He received 167 votes. His Democratic opponent, John Dohoney, of Harrisburg, was given 52 votes. The usual committees to notify the Governor and at tend to other duties were appointed.

The joint Republican caucus nominated Boles Penrose to be Senator Cameron's suc-cessor. The total voic cast for the various candidates were: Penrose 133, Wanamaker 75, Senator Cameron 1, Congressman Robin-son 1, Charles E. Rice, presiding judge of supreme court, 1.

Supreme court, I.

Both branches of the Legislature held a short session Wednesday morning, and then took a recess until January 18 to allow the presiding officers time to prepare the list of ommittees. Senator Boles Penrose and ex-Lieut.-Gov.

Chauncey F. Black were formally nominated in both Houses for United States senator, and Senator J. P. S. Gobin and Representative Peter H. Speer were appointed tellers. The election will be held at a joint convention of both bodies January 18. Centrary to all precedent, bills were intro-

duced in the Senate. No bills will be put in the House until after the committees have been appointed. Senator Vaughn introduced bills for the creation of the office of receiver of taxes in cities of the third class; to regu late civil service in cities of the third class; relating to the division of wards in cities of the third class. All of the above were in-dorsed by the convention of cities of the third class held in Williamsport last August.

A large number of appointments of nota-ries public made during the recess were confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Coyle introduced a bill crea ing a mining department and defining its purposes and authority: creating the office of commissioner of mines, defining his powers and authority, prescribing his duties end fixing his salary; providing for the appointment of a deputy commissioner and fixing their salaries. The commissioner will get \$5,000 salary, the deputy \$2,500, five clerks \$1,500 and 40 mine inspectors \$3,000 cach. The Senate then adjourned until Monday, January 18. firmed by the Senate. Mr. Covie introduced Monday, January 18.

Good Horses a Drug.

Good horses must be a drug on the market when 1100-pound teams sell for \$4.50 a team, and 1000-pound horses, broken to ride or drive, bring \$2.50 a head. These were: the prices eighteen head of horses brought one day recently at an auction sale of horses of the Northern Pacific Railway Company at