Brooklyn Divine.

TEXT: "After this I beheld, and lot a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations and kindreds and people and tongues, stood before the Lamb, clothed with white where and before the Lamb, clothed with white w

One of the most impressive things 1 have looked upon is an army. Standing upon a miliside you see forty thousand or fifty thousand men pass along. You can hardly imagine the impression if you have not actually felt it. But you may take all the armies that the earth has ever embedded in the cases, kerzes and Alexander and Napoleon, and all or modern forces and put them in one great array, and then on some wift steer you may ride along the line sufficiency for the copy; and that command host from all ages seems like a half formed regiment compared with the great array of the redeemed.

I stood out of the Williamsport, and saw

host from all ages seems like a half formed regiment compared with the great array of the redeemed.

I stood one deay at Williamsport, and saw on the opposite side of the Potomac the forces coming down, regiment after regiment, and brigade after brigade. It seemed as though there was no end to the procession. But now let me take the field glass of St. John and look off upon the hosts of heaven—thousands upon thousands, ten thousand times ten thousand, one hundred and forty and four thousand, and thousands of thousands, until I put down the field glass and say, "I cannot estimate it—a great multitude that no man can number."

You may tax your imagination and torture your ingenuity and break down your powers of calculation in attempting to express the multitudes of the released from earth and the enraptured of heaven, and talk of hundreds of hundreds of hundreds, of thousands of thousands of thousands, of millions of millions of millions, until your head aches and your heart faints, and exhausted and overburdened you exclaim: "I cannot count them—a great multitude that no man can number."

But my subject advances, and tells you of their antecedents, "of all nations and kindreds and your heart faints, and exhausted and overburdened you exclaim: "I cannot count them—a great multitude that no man can number."

Sut my subject advances, and tells you of their antecedents, "of all nations and kindreds and tongues." Some of them spoke Scotch, Irish, German, English, Italian, Spanish, Tamil, Choctaw, Burmese. After men have been long in the land you can tell by their accentuation from what nationality they came, and I suppose in the great throng around the throne it will not be difficult to tell from what part of the earth they came, and those picked cotten from the pods. These under but the dearth of the and the dearth of the d

These reaped Sicilian wheat fields and those picked cotton from the pods. These under bilatering skies gathered tamarind and yams. Those crossed the desert on camels, and those glanced over the smow drawn by Siberian dogs, and these milked the goals far up on the Swiss crags. These fought the walrus and white bear is tections of the strength of the

SUNDAY SCHOOL!

When Christ my Lord shall gather All His redeemed again, His kingdom to inherit— Good-night till then.

The joyful hour has come; The joyful hour has come; The anyel guards are ready To guide me to our home.

coarse it is. It is appropriate; but when all the toil of earth is past and there is no more dradgery and no more weariness, we shall stand before the throne rousd in white. On sarth we sometimes had to wear mourning apparel—black sear for the ara, black tell for the face, black gloves for the hands, black band for the hat. Abraham mourning for Sarah; Isaac mourning for Rebecca; Rachel mourning for her children; David mourning for Absalom; Mary mourning for Lazarus. Every second of every minute of every hour of every day a heart breaks. The earth from zone to zone and from pole to pole is cleft with sepulchral rent, and ble earth can easily afford to bloom and slossom when it is so rich with moldering life. Gravest graves graves: But when these bereavements have all passed, and bere are no more graves to dig, and no more coffins to make, and no more sorrew to suffer, we shall pull off this mourning and be robed in white. I see a soul going right ur acom all this scene of sin and trouble into story. I seem to hear him say:

I journey forth rejoitence.

From the dark vale of tears.

To heaven't pare and fears.

When Christ my Lord shall gather LESSON FOR SUNDAY, JULY 17.

87, "Now when they heard this they were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter and the rest of the aposites, men and thretten, what shall we so?" When the people secused the Spirit-filled aposites with being drunken, Peter arose, and irom Joel it., 28-22; Ps. xvi; S-11; II, Sam. vii., 12, 13, and other Scriptures, preached unto them Jesus and the resurrection in such power that the results were as described in this lesson. Jesus had said that the Spirit would reprove or convince of sin, righteousness and judgment idoln xvi., S-11, and already on the first day of His coming behold how mightly He works (Gal. ii., S. But observe that He wrought conviction by the word spoken by the prophets, and as Jesus crucified and r.sen was therein presented to the people.

28. "Then Peter said unto them, Repent and be baptized every one of you in the mane of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sin, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." They had thought Jesus' to be a deceiver and impostor; Feter proved that by the mirrateless and wonders which God did by Him and by raising Him from the dead God had restlied that He was infected and Christ of whom an increase of the same by baptism and thus be forgiven and receive the Spirit that they too might become witnesses unto Him.

29. "For the promise is unto you, and to your children and to all that are afar off, even as namy as the Lord our God shall call." Peter again referred to the promise in Joed it, 28, which he had already quoted (verse 17, and probably to such promises as las, xliv, 3, "I will pour my Spirit upon thy seed and my blessing upon thim off. Spiring." See also Isa, 131. That it is the pleasure of God to bless and saye whole households is evident from the stories of Noah, Abram, Lot and Rahab (Gen, vii., 1; xviii., 19xxix, 12; Joshua ii., 18, and also Irom such instances as that the Acts xvi, 34.

40. "And with many other words did He testify and chords and in the sories of Noah, Irom such is stanced and then believe or receive His word where we have l

When Christ our Lord shall gather
All fils redeemed again,
His kingdom to inherit—
Good-night till then.

My subject advances, and tells you of the
ymbols they carry. If my text had repressented the good in heaven as carrying
ypress braunches, that had represented the
good in heaven the again and the serving
ypress braunches, that had represented the
good in heaven meant sin. But it is a palm
orrow. If my text had represented the
good in heave meant sin. But it is a palm
ormor hey carry, and that is victory.
When the people came home from war in
iden times the conqueror rode at the head
of his troops, and there were triumphal
arches, and people would come out with
branches of the palm tree and wave them
all along the host. What a significant type
this of the greeting and of the joy of the
redeemed in heaven! On earth they were
condemned, and were put out of, policy of
cles. They had infranous hands strike them
on both cheeks. Infernat spite spat in their
faces. Their back ached with sorrow.

Their brow reeked with unalleviated toil.
How weary they were! Sometimes they
broke the heart of the midnight in the midst
of all their anguish, crying out, "Oo Goot"
But hark now to the should the delivered
applies and they cry out, "Freel free!"
They look back upon all the trials through
which they have passed, the battles they
have fought the burdens they carried, the
misrepresentations they suffered, and because they are delivered from all these they
stand before God waving their palms. They
come to the feet of Christ, and they look
up into His face, and they remember His
sorrows, and they remember His pain, and
they remember His groans, and they say;
"Why, I was saved by that Christ. He
pardoued my sins, He soothed my sorrows,"
and standing there they shall be exultant,
waving their palms.

The block have been subject to toil
or wielded the sword of wax, but now it
plucks down branches from the tree of life
as they stand before the throne waving their
palms. Once he was a piligrim on earth,
whe stream the subject m

abandonment to him, that so he by his same spire may still work in us to his sort.

**** **And all that believed were together and had all things common." They were now calibren or one Father, brothers and sate things common. They were now calibren or one Father, brothers and sate and things common. They were now calibren or one father, brothers and sate and the himself for them, so having receives the holy spirit they counted nothing their own any more, but rejoiced in ministering to all other substance as each had need. See chapter iv, 32, 44.

***so, "Anu sout their possessions and goods and parted them to all men, as every man had need." Thus they set their affections on things above and late up treasure in heaven, waising in the footsteps of him who though the was trib became poor for us that we through his poverty might become rich (co. nh. 2; hadto, iv., 20; il. Cor, vill. 9).

**do, "And they contaming daily with one accord in the tempe, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gamess and singleness of heart." There was no self seesing and no boasting in man. They knew no name but Jesus, and were completely carried captive by Him. They had not ministered to Him when He was among them in the flesh, but they did most earnest y minister to Him now in the paresons of mir fellow believers.

**A "Praising God, and baving favor with all the people. And the Lord added to the church daily such as could be saved." Such lives and testimony in the power of the Holy Sigirt would be the most, powerful preaching even in our day, but where is it seen? There was no strife in those days as to which so wallare that seems to be upperimost? There was no strife in those days as to which so

is it not largely each ones on Those welfare that seems to be upper most? There was no strife in those days as to which so called church would get the new members, for there was but one church, of which Jesus Christ was the one head. It is so still before God, but it seems impossible for some to see it. The Lord open our eyes.—Lesson Helper.

Helper.

A WATAL ERROR.

Dr. N. S. Davig an ex-President of an International Medical Congress, and for forty year an active practitioner of Chicago, says: "There is no greater or more destructive arrier existing in the public mind than the belief that the use of fermented and distilled drinks does no harm so long as they do not intoricate. "It is not the temperate use, but the abuse of alcoholic drinks that does harm." is the often repeated popular phrase that embodies the error which helps to rob more than 100,000 persons of from five to twenty years of life in the United States, through she gradual developement of chronic structural diseases, induced by the daily use of beer, ale, wine or distilled spirits in quantities so, moderate as at no time to produce intoxication. No more true or important remark was made in the noted discussion in the London Pathological Society than the one by Dr. George Harley, that "for every drunkard there are fifty others who suffer from the effects of alcohol in one form and another." A FATAL ERROR. song. It is so blessed an anthem. They sing a rock song, saying. "Who is He that sheltered us in the wilderness, and shadowed us in a weary land." And the chorus comes in, "Christ the shadow of a rock in a weary land."

They sing a star song saying, "Who is He that guided us through the thick night, and when all other lights went out arose in the sky the morning star, pouring light on the soul's darkness." And the chorus will come in, "Christ, the morning star, shining on the soul's darkness." And the chorus will come in, "Christ, they will sing a flower song, saying, "Who is He that brightened all our way, and breathed sweetness und use years an additional that the same of fermented diseases, induced by song, saying, "Who is He that brightened the darkest ravine of trouble, and lightened the darkest ravine of the light, while year wear an active practitioner of Chrisgo. "There is no greated of mits does harm so long at the temption of the temption of the temption in the light of the temption of a land the chorus will come in the light of the light while the light part of virte and rectitude an interest of the light while put we will they look through the folios of eternal

Make your home the brightest place on earth, if you would charm you shildren to the high path of virtue and rectinge and recting on. Do not always turn the blinds the wrong way. Let the light, which puts gold on the gentian and spots on the pansy, pour into your dwellings. Do not expect the little feet to keep step to a Dead March.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN.

A WAKE IN CAMP.

"Christian Churches." Acts ii, 37-47.
Golden Text: Acts ii, 47. Commentary.

Golden Text: Acts ii, 47. Commentary.



1863, an accident of a serio-comic nature occurred in the barracks, which still causes

which still causes lau ght ter, allaty by the performance. The boys of Co. D, to which I also belonged, were, as usual, on the alert for fun, and chance presently turned on one of our comrades, a dry, droll sort of a fellow, but not lacking in genuine wit, whose name I have in reality forgotten, but for the sake of convenience will call him Perry. It had been noted by some of the boys that for several evenings of late Perry had absented himself from the barracks—gone no one knew whither, but it was strongly suspicioned that he was out somewhere carrying on a light flittation with some female.

The word passed from lip to lip, and the bare idea was enough to start the show. It was 8:30 o'clock and Perry had not put in an appearance, and in 30 minutes more the shrill notes of the bugle would sound "lights out. "Every party must have a leader, and a proper character turned up just suited to the occasion in the person of a fellow named Howe, a regular clown, more generally known through the regiment as "Gull," so called on account of a little exploit of his connected with the shooting of sea-gulls, which brought down upon him the laughter of nearly the whole regiment,

A hasty plan was formed by the boys of Co. D to assume that poor Perry was dead, and proceeded at once to hold a wake around his empty bunk in henor of the departed.

Fortunately we had drawn our allowauce of candles that day, for which the boys were very glad, as it would be out of the question to hold a wake without a goodly array of candles. Accordingly each one contributed a piece from his supply until there was enough to make a bright display around the bunk. It required some patience and ingenuity to make them stand up respectfully, with no socket whatever to place them in, but this was finally mangad, and the little illuminaries stood erect and in good shape. Meantime two sentinles were stationed outside to watch for the missing man and to give the signal agreed upon should he approach. In lieu of a more gastly object a gallon jug was found, j

the candles in front of it flickered and flared, looking most weird and solemn in the surrounding gloom.

The boys now formed in platoonawith Howe at the head, followed by our drummer, and all were ready to march at the first tap of the drum.

A little time passed in silence, and then a low sharn whistle greated our

march at the first tap of the drum.

A little time passed in silence, and then a low, sharp whistle greeted our ears, and in a moment more the whole line was in motion as they took up the death march. With bowed heads and solemn faces the procession moved down the barracks at the tap of the muffled drum and passed in front of Perry's bunk. At this moment the defunct man himself appeared in the defunct man himself appeared in the door, which was opposite the array of gleaming candles, and stood for a moment like a statue, evidently considerably nonplussed at the strange performance within.

It was, however, but for a moment that Perry was in the dark, and a glow of intelligence shot over his face as he took in the situation. The procession turned and marched again with slow and solemn tread past the faming lights, and Perry, seeing that

flaming lights, and Perry, seeing that the wake was for his benefi, and resolving not to get entirely "left", in the true spirit of solemnity, dropped his head instantly upon his breast, and walking slowly up to his bunk, took of his hat in the most humble manner possible, and hung it upon the manner possible, and hung it upon the manner possible, and fluing to upon the nozzle of the jug. In another instant he had sprung over the lights and was sitting in the center of his couch, his legs twined about the stone oc-cupant, which he drew affectionately

to him, and with a mock gravity which it is impossible to describe awaited the proceedings silent as a

corpse.
Still the solemn march continued up and down the barracks, until at length the boys broke into a hearty laugh at the comical appearance of Perry, and the band came to a halt in front of the lighted bunk. With a dark grin upon his face, he held out the jug to Howe. "Here boys", said he, "take a drink on the strength of it. You know you may do this in earnest some day."

The affair, like all of its kind, was

better seen than described. The boys disbarded, and each man turned to take the candle he had loaned for the occasion. "Hands off," cried Perry.

cams, crabs, lobsters and other crustacesus, turtles, froga, sakes and other reptiles, turtles, froga, sakes and other sets; talk lithe State's cash box, Western balks state's cash box, Western balks state's cash box, Western balks state's

"Ain't I Glad I'm Out of the Wilder-ness."

During Gen. Pope's retreat from Cul-

During Gen. Pope's retreat from Culpepper Courthouse to Manassas, in
August, 1862, our regiment arrived at
Rappahannock Station and leisurely
turned up stream, watering our horses,
ascended the opposite bank, formed
ranks facing the river, dismounted,
and, while our horses stood resting,
we lay on the ground watching our
army enter the river and wade across
It was very amusing to see how
gingerly some of the infantry took to
the water. It made us laugh to see a
fellow carefully take off his shoes and
stockings, roll up his pantaloons, and

fellow carefully take off his shoes and stockings, roll up his pantaloons, and then find that his legs were too short to keep his pants dry. It was a satisfaction to see the horses of the cavalry and mules of the wagon-trains plunge their heads in and gulp down huge swallows of water.

We must have remained an hour or more looking on at the moving panorama. The head of a cavalry regiment had just entered the ford, and the first horses were beginning to dri.k, when from over in the woods beyond we heard the rebel yell, immediately followed by a tremendous uproar, amid which we could distinguish pistolshots, shouts, curses, yells, clashing of sabers, and the usual yells, clashing of sabers, and the usual hub-bub of a hand-to-hand encounter. hub-bub of a hand-to-hand encounter. It was all hidden from us by a dense growth of bushes along the river bank, and all we could see was a rush of excited and frightened cavalry pouring out of the woods along, a narrow road, some mounted, some on foot, some without hat's and some evidently wounded. How they made the water fly. No one thought of stopping to water their steeds. Their war cry seemed to be: "The devil take the hindmost." Presently we heard the exaultant yells no more; two or three volleys of inuskery and scattering shots, then a hearty Yankee oheer and the hubbub was over.

Yankee cheer and the hubbub was over.

While they were still wildly rushing over the ford our band struck up"Ain't. I glad I'm out of the wilderness." I thought I had never heard music so appropriate to the occasion, and the same thought seemed to strike every one within hearing, for it was received with the heartiest cheering, followed by universal laughing. What regiment it was that got so roughly handled I must have heard at the time but have forgotten, but it might have happened to any cavalry regiment in our service, for we were not sufficiently drilled at that time to receive charges in flank on a marching column, and in such that time to receive charges in nank on a marching column, and in such close quarters. It was one of the most exciting little events I ever witnessed, and I have often wondered why some one of the participants did not write it up. The Johnnies certainly have no reason to be ashamed of the transaction, for the honors remained with them.—Ed.M. Watson.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Russia will make a very extensive exhibit at the World's Fair.

The mineral exhibit at the World's Fair promises to be incomparably finer than any ever before made either in this country or abroad.

KENTUCKY will make at the World's Fair an exhibit of tobacco in all its forms from the seed up to the matured and manufactured leaf.

GREAT BRITAIN France, Germany, and in fact many other foreign Nations, are asking, and almost insisting, that more space be granted for their exhibits at the World's Fair.

An exact fac shaile of the San Louis Rey

and almost insisting that more space be rranted for their exhibits at the World's Fair.

An exact fac sinile of the San Louis Ray-Mission, perhaps the finest and most cylebrated of all the famed old mission ruins in Southern California, will be seen at the World's Fair.

It is reported that King Alexander, of Servia, has decided to visit the World's Fair next year. He is sixteen years old and son of the much-talked-of ex-King Milan and ex-Queen Natalle.

A BUFALO (N. Y.) man proposes to furnish the World's Fair with an attraction in the shape of a collection of snakes. He claims to be able to show as many as 2000 different varieties

A GROUP of Caribs from the Lesser Antilles, descendants of the cannibal race discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, will be at the World's Fair, engaged in making baskets and in other native industries.

Mone than one thousand men are now a work on the manmoth Manufacturers' building for the World's Fair. The total number of workmen at Jackson Park now exceeds 7600. It will probably be increased to 10,000 or more.

An agent of the Turkish Government is on his way to Chicago to superintend the construction of the Ottoman pavilion and a Turkish village for the World's Fair. Accompanying him are native masons who will be pavilion.

The Swiss National Council has appropriated \$24,000 for an exhibit at the World's Fair of the Swiss watch-making industry. It also approved subsidies for exhibits of other industries, including female work in the manufacturing line.

One of the novel exhibits in Machinery Hall at the World's Fair will be a model paper-mill. It will be in active operation and will show all the processes of paper-making from the pulp to the finished card, which will be in the form of a World's Fair souvenir.

which will be in the form of a World's Fair souvenir.

The Kentucky building at the World's Fair will be a typical representation of a Southern colonial mansion, one of the distinctive features of which is great pillared porches or verandas. Exclusive of these porches the building will measure about seventy-five by ninety feet.

The American Ostrich Company has sent to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair thirty birds from its ostrich farm at Fall Brook, San Diego County, California. The ostriches have been sent on thus early in order that they may become thoroughly acclimated by the time the Fair opens and appear at their best.

The Washington World's Fair Commission has arranged to make a very complete fish exhibit. It will include all kinds of deep sea and inland species of fish, cysters, clams, crabs, lobsters and other crustaceaus, turties, froga, snakes and other crustaceaus, turties, froga, snakes and other reptiles, specimens of acquatio mammals such as sea otter, seals, fish-eating birds and their nests and eggs, and fishing boats and apparatus.



CYCLONE AT BETHLEHEM.

THE MAIN BUILDING ON THE FAIR GROUNDS

DESTROYED.

A cyclone from the southwest struck Bethlehem the other day. The main building of the Bethlehem Fair and Driving Park association was destroyed. After a moment's wrestle with the whirl wind the timbers collapsed and sank to the ground. The loss is \$50,000. Lightning struck the cable tower of the Pennsylvania Telephone Company and set the postoffice building in which it is situated on fire. The fire department rushed out in the storm and extinguished the flames. The storm ruined the bottling establishment of E. D. Sawtelle, whose loss is \$30,000. Many trees were upproofed and electric light, telegraph and telephone wires were blown down. The steeple of the First Presbyterian church was also blown down. Cut hay in the fields and growing grain near here is almost a total loss and makes the damage by the storm almost beyond estimating. The visible ruin in and about town is said to amount to about \$150,000.

IN BEHALF OF THE FARMERS.

IN BEHALF OF THE FARMERS.

THE STATE COLLEGE ARRANGES A COURSE OF ROME READING AND WINTER DATRY SCHOOL. At the last meeting of the trustees of the Pennsylvania State College it was decided to offer a course of home reading in agriculture, through which the best and latest printed information of practical value to the farmer is to be brought to his very door without fee save the actual cost of the books, which need not exceed \$5 a year. A winter dairy school was also provided for to open the first week in January and continue 12 weeks. Every facility is to be offered the student to gain a thorough, practical knowledge of dairying, either on the small scale or on the plan of large creameries. An expert butter and cheese maker is to be in charge of the practical instruction in the dairy. The course is free and no entrance examination is required.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED. A TERRIBLE FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENT ON

FRENCH CREEK.

Arthur Hazeltine, wife and Nellis Narramore of Cochranton, started in a skiff from Cochranton Monday afternoon to sail down French creek with Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Hood French creek with Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Hood to their homes in Utica, five miles below. The creek is very high from the recent rains which probably account for the skiff, striking a bridge pier at Coafton and capsising. Mr. Hood was able to save himself and wife, but Mr. and Mrs. Hazeltine and the little girl were drowned and their bodies washed away, probably into the Allegheny river.

THE STATE NEARLY \$400,000 AHEAD. THE STATE NEARLY \$400,000 AHEAD.
Pennsylvania is richer than was supposed
by \$373,250. The auditor of the United.
States treasury has notified the governor
that he has discovered that that sum was
erronously deducted on the settlement of the
state's accounts under the act to reimburse
Pennsylvania for money paid the militias, it
will be paid when the general appropriation
act is passed.

DESTRUCTIVE HALL NEAR HARRISBURG DESTRUCTIVE HALL NEAR HARRISURO.

Farmers from the country southwest of Harrisburg reported that one of the heaviest hail storms in many years passed over a narrow belt, doing great damage to crops. Hail felt to the depth of several inches. A similar storm passed over part of Carlisle and surrounding country, beating crops to the ground.

POISONED BY ICE CREAM.

Martin Eppley, his wife and two daughters, of Carlisle, were poisoned by eating fee cream. During the night their condition became dangerous. The father will probably die and the others are lying quite ill.

George O. Quigley, the Democratic representative from the Eleventh legislative district, died suddenly of heart disease at Philadelphia.

By his own carelessness in handling a crowbar, Philip Emil had the life crushed out of him by a fall of stone at the Belle-fonte lime quarries. At Mt. Carmel a row of 10 frame houses, owned by John Monthiles was burned; damage, \$10,000. A careless explosion of firecrackers is believed to have been the cause.

NEAR Huntingdon the tannery and bark shed of Witchett, Baugh & Co., of Mann's Choice, Bedford county, were burned. Loss, \$60,000; partially injured.

Openaron Hayes, Engineer Kelly and Fireman Brown, who are charged with being the cause of the recent railroad accident in Harrisburg, gave bail for their appearance at September court.

A cable attached to a dummy used to stady electric cars going down Potts's Hill, east of Lancaster, broke. The cable squirmed up the hill like an immense snake, and at great velocity, and wound itself around the arm of Frank Musser, a young man, tearing the limb from his body. His condition is very serious.

P. F. McKernan was run over and killed by a train in the Cambria Works at Johns-town.

AFTER loading a cannon at Altoona several young men hammered a wooden blug in the muzzie to make a louder report. The explosion broke the plug into many pieces, and a number of persons were injured by flying blocks. Samuel Kimmel had one eye torn out and his skull fractured. He can hardly recover.

torn out and his skull fractured. He can hardly recover.

At Mercer John Burns' 15-months-old child died of strangulation Friday, having been given a piece of bone to chew at.

THE Republican conferees of the Forty-seventh senatorial district met at New Castle and nominated James S. Fruit.

WHILE drunk a few nights ago, it is said a prominent Greensburg merchant lost \$1,000 at poker, and gave his check for the amount. He sobered up in time to forbid payment.

STATE TREASUREE MORRISON reports that at the close of business June 30 he had \$3,25,481 84 in the State's cash box, Western banks holding the following sums. Allegheny National, Pittsburg. \$1,055,235 25; Economy Bank, Beaver Falls, \$15,000; Enterprise Savings Bank, Allegheny, \$187,000; Second National Bank, Allegheny, \$187,000; Beaver Deposit Bank, \$10,000; Second National Bank, Pittsburg, \$200,000.

HARRY FRY, a 9-year-old boy, was compared to the second of the second of

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reduc-o \$23 npany rences Prob-th the ed assistion main-ithout ton, d, are-et for acticals rnegie

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No. 67,. Anna suffo