THE REALM OF FASHION.

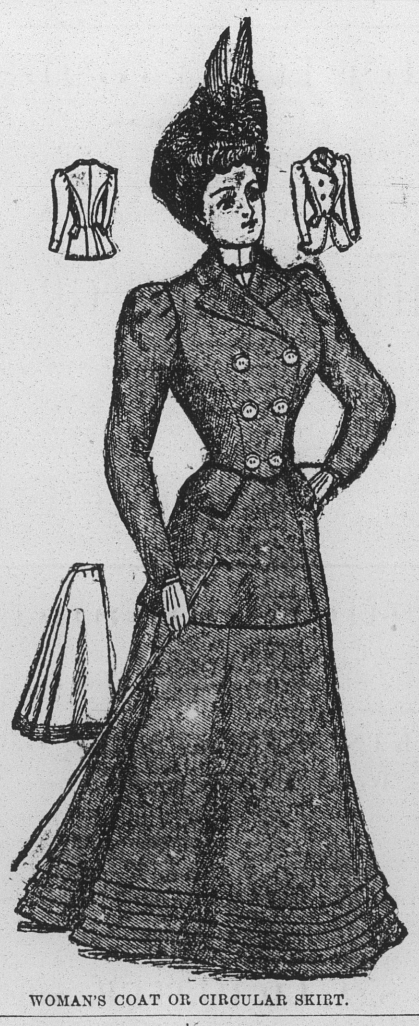
An Indispensable Garment.

Hunting-red cloth makes this smart little reefer, black braid in scroll rows and scroll design with gilt military buttons adding much to its up-to-date

CHILD'S REEFER JACKET.

style. This style of jacket retains its well-merited popularity, no child's wardrobe being complete without it. The stylish cape collar closing at the neck affords just the protection most necessary when a jacket is required at all. The simple shaping includes under-arm gores, shoulder and centre-back seams, extra fullness being disposed in an underlying box pleat below the waist line in centre-back.

The neck is finished with a rolling



WOMAN'S COAT OR CIRCULAR SKIRT.

collar trimmed on its free edges to match the cape collar. The two seamed sleeves are of fashionable shape, with modified fullness at the top, and the wrists are decorated to match the collars. Serge in blue, tan or cream, pique, duck crash, as well as faced cloth, are all used to make jackets in this style. The collar can be of white pique trimmed with embroidered frills and finished separately, so as to launder when necessary.

To make this jacket for a girl of six years of age one yard of material fifty-four inches wide will be required.

A Seasonable Costume.

Smooth-faced cloth in dark hunter's green is the material chosen for the stylish "May Manton" coat, shown in the large engraving, which is one of the newest this season. Large bone buttons close the fronts in double-breasted style, and machine stitching gives the correct finish. The body is closely fitted with single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, the seam in centre-back curving stylishly above the deep coat laps just below the waist-line. Deep skirt portions are joined in cross-hip seams to the body portion, coat pleats being formed where they join the back, a large button marking the top. These skirt portions may lap with the fronts or be cut off and finished in centre with round or square lower corners. The fronts are faced, and roll back in wide lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches. Large pocket laps are included in the hip seams and give a jaunty air to the coat. The two-seamed sleeves may be pleated, gathered or dart fitted at the top. For coats in this style, plain faced cloth in shades of blue, brown, tan, green gray and mode is mostly chosen, braid or stitch straps being appropriate decorations. A tailor finish or machine stitching is always correct and in good taste.

To make this coat for a woman of medium size will require two and one-quarter yards of material fifty-four inches wide. To make the skirt will require three and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide.

The Gored Skirt.

The skirt models cut with five or seven gores gain rather than lose in favor. The five-gored shape has a rather wide side breadth. The popularity of the seven-piece suit is largely due to the fact that it is a moderate style—neither too full nor too scant in breadths—and also to its general contour and effect; it proves alike becoming to stout as to slenders figures, to women tall or short, and is an excellent model for either silk or wool material.

For Street Costumes.

Ladies' cloth will be much used in making street and calling costumes.

One of the Smart Wraps.

This handsome cape has the charm of novelty, and is one of the smartest wraps seen this season. Gray broadcloth is represented, with black silk applique embroidery, pleated inch-wide black satin ribbon adding greatly to the stylish decoration, and the lining of rich red satin gives warmth to the coloring. The hat is of gray felt, with facing of black velvet, red satin loops and rosette and jet-black wings. The close adjustment at the shoulders is secured by short darts, and the cape flares slightly at the

WOMAN'S CAPE, WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE

lower edge, where it droops in back and rounds up to the neck in front. The circular flounce is joined to its lower edge and continues on each front, where it is arranged to fall softly in jabot effect over the closing in the centre. The seam is hidden by a band of embroidery. The neck is finished with a sectional collar that flares becomingly at the upper edge, a lace-edged circular ruffle or frill of lace placed inside giving a dainty completion.

For dressy wear rich silk, satin and velvet are chosen for capes in this style, but no material is more satisfactory for ordinary purposes than good broadcloth, covert, whipcord, camel's-hair or any good material made en costume. A pretty lining is a necessary accompaniment, and ribbon or velvet, plain or ruched, braid or bands of the cloth, can be used for decoration.

To make this cape for a woman of medium size will require two and three-fourths yards of fifty-four-inch material.

REV. TALMAGE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

A GOSPEL MESSAGE.

Subject: "Across the Continent"—Spiritual Thoughts Suggested While Viewing Scenes of Majesty and Grandeur Wrought by the Hand of God.

TEXTS: "Streams in the desert."—Isaiah xxxv., 6. "He toucheth the hills and they smoke."—Psalms civ., 32.

My first text means irrigation. It means the waters of the Himalaya, or the Pyrenees, or the Sierra Nevadas poured through canals and aqueducts for the fertilization of the valleys. It means the process by which the last mile of American barrenness will be made an apple orchard, or an orange grove, or a wheat field, or a cotton plantation, or a vineyard—"streams in the desert." My second text means a volcano like Vesuvius or Cotopaxi, or it means the geysers of Yellowstone Park or of California. You see a hill calm and still, and for ages immovable, but the Lord out of the heavens puts His finger on the top of it, and from it rise thick and impressive vapors: "He toucheth the hills and they smoke!"

Although my journey across the continent this summer was for the eighth time, more and more am I impressed with the divine hand in its construction, and with its greatness and grandeur, and more and more am I thrilled with the fact that it is all to be irrigated, glorified and Edenized. What a change from the time when Daniel Webster on yonder Captoline Hill said to the American Senate in regard to the centre of this continent, and to the regions on the Pacific Coast: "What do you want with this vast, worthless area, this region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts and cactus, of shifting sands and prairie dogs? To what use could we ever put these great deserts or these great mountains, impenetrable and covered with eternal snow? What can we ever hope to do with the Western coast, rock-bound, cheerless and uninviting, and not a harbor on it? I will never vote one cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific coast one inch nearer Boston than it now is." What a mistake the great statesman made when he said that! All who have crossed the continent realize that the States on the Pacific Ocean will have quite as grand opportunities as the States on the Atlantic, and all this realm from sea to sea to be the Lord's cultivated possession.

Do you know what, in some respects, is the most remarkable thing between the Atlantic and Pacific? It is the figure of a cross on a mountain in Colorado. It is called the "Mount of the Holy Cross." A horizontal crevice filled with perpetual snow, and a perpendicular crevice filled with snow, but both the horizontal line and the perpendicular line so marked, so bold, so significent, so unmistakable, that all who pass in the daytime within many miles are compelled to see it. There are some figures, some contours, some mountain appearances that you gradually make out after your attention is called to them. So a man's face on the rocks in the White Mountains. So a maiden's form cut in the granite of the Adirondacks. So a city in the moving clouds. Yet you have to look under the pointing of your friend or guide for some time before you can see the similarity. But the first instant you glance at this side of the mountain in Colorado, you cry out: "Across! A cross!" Do you say that this geological inscription just happens so? No! That cross on the Colorado mountain is not a human device, or an accident of nature, or the freak of an earthquake. The hand of God cut it there and set it up for the nation to look at. Whether set up in rock before the cross of wood was set up on the blurt back of Jerusalem, or set up at some time since that assassination, I believe the Creator meant it to suggest the most notable event in all the history of this planet, and He hung it there over the heart of this continent to indicate that the only hope for this nation is in the Cross on which our Immanuel died. The clouds were vocal at our Saviour's birth, the rocks rent at His martyrdom, why not the walls of Colorado bear the record of the Crucifixion?

I supposed in my boyhood, from its size on the map, that California was a few yards across, a ridge of land on which one must walk cautiously lest he hit his head against the Sierra Nevada on one side, or slip off into the Pacific waters on the other—California, the thin slice of land, as I supposed it to be in my boyhood, I have found to be larger than all the States of New England and all New York State and all Pennsylvania added together; and if you add them together their square miles fall far short of California. And then all those new-born States of the Union, North and South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. Each State an empire in size.

"But," says one, "in calculating the immensity of our continental acreage you must remember that vast reaches of our public domain are uncultivated heaps of dry sand, and the 'Bad Lands' of Montana and the Great American Desert." I am glad you mentioned that. Within twenty-five years there will not be between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts a hundred miles of land not reclaimed either by farmers' plough or miners' crowbar. By irrigation, the waters of the rivers and the showers of heaven, in what are called the rainy season, will be gathered into great reservoirs, and through aqueducts let down where and when the people want them. Utah is an object lesson. Some parts of that Territory which were so barren that a spear of grass could not have been raised there in a hundred years, are now rich as Lancaster County farms of Pennsylvania, or Westchester farms of New York, or Somerset County farms of New Jersey. Experiments have proved that ten acres of ground irrigated from waters gathered in great hydrological basins will produce as much as fifty acres from the downpour of rain as seen in our regions. We have our freshets and our droughts, but in those lands which are to be scientifically irrigated there will be neither freshets nor droughts. As you take a pitcher and get it full of water, and then set it on a table and take a drink out of it when you are thirsty and never think of drinking a pitcherful all at once, so Montana, and Wyoming and Idaho will catch the rains of their rainy season and take up all the waters of their rivers in great pitchers of reservoirs, and refresh their land whenever they will.

But the most wonderful part of this American continent is the Yellowstone Park. My two visit there made upon me an impression that will last forever. Go in by the Moneida route as we did this summer and save 250 miles of railroading, your stage-coach taking you through a day of scenery as captivating and sublime as the Yellowstone Park itself. After all poetry has exhausted itself concerning Yellowstone Park, and all the Morans and Bierstadts and the other enchanting artists have completed their canvas, there will be other relations to make, and other stories of its beauty and wrath, splendor and agony, to be recited. The Yellowstone Park is the geologist's paradise. By cheapening of travel may it become the nation's playground! In some portions of it there seems to be the anarchy of the elements. Fire and water, and the vapor born of that marriage, terrific. Geyser cones or hills of crystal that have been over five thousand years growing! In places the earth, throbbing, sobbing, groaning, quaking with aqueous paroxysm. At the expiration of every sixty-five minutes one of the geysers tossing its boiling water 185 feet in the air and then descending into swinging rainbows. "He toucheth the hills and they smoke." Caverns of pictured walls large enough for the sepulchre of the human race. Formations of stone in shape and color of calla lily, of heliotrope, of rose, of cowslip, of sunflower and of gladiolus. Sulphur and arsenic and oxide of iron, with their delicate pencils, turning the hills into a Luxemburg, or a Vatican picture-gallery. The so-called Thanatopsis Geyser, exquisite as the Bryant poem it was named after, and Evangeline Geyser, lovely as the Longfellow heroine it commemorates.

But after you have wandered along the geyserite enchantment for days, and begin to feel that there can be nothing more of interest to see, you suddenly come upon the peroration of all majesty and grandeur, the Grand Canon. It is here that it seems to me—and I speak it with reverence—Jehovah seems to have surpassed Himself. It seems a great gulch let down into the eternities. Masonry by an omnipotent trowel. Yellow! You never saw yellow unless you saw it there. Red! You never saw red unless you saw it there. Violet! You never saw violet unless you saw it there. Triumphant banners of color. In a cathedral of basalt, Sunrise and Sunset married by the setting of rainbow ring.

Gothic arches, Corinthian capitals, and Egyptian basilicas built before human architecture was born. Huge fortifications of granite constructed before war forged its first cannon. Gibraltars and Sebastopols that never can be taken. Thrones on which no one but the King of heaven and earth ever sat. Fount of waters at which the hills are baptized, while the giant cliffs stand around as sponsors. For thousands of years before that scene was unveiled to human sight, the elements were busy, and the geysers were hewing away with their hot chisel, and glaciers were pounding with their cold hammers, and hurricanes were cleaving with their lightning strokes, and hailstones giving the finishing touches, and after all these forces of nature had done their best, in our century the curtain dropped, and the world had a new and divinely inspired revelation, the Old Testament written on papyrus, the New Testament written on parchment, and this last Testament written on the rocks.

Standing there in the Grand Canon of the Yellowstone Park for the most part we held our peace, but after awhile it flashed upon me with such power I could not help but say to my comrades: "What a hall this would be for the last Judgment!" See that mighty cascade with the rainbows at the foot of it? Those waters congealed and transfixed with the agitations of that day, what a place they would make for the shining feet of a Judge of quick and dead! And those rainbows look now like the crowns to be cast at His feet. At the bottom of this great canon is a floor on which the nations of the earth might stand, and all up and down these galleries of rock the nations of heaven might sit. And what reverberation of archangels' trumpet there would be through all these gorges and from these caverns and over all these heights. Why should not the greatest of all the days the world shall ever see close amid the grandest scenery Omnipotence ever built?

I have said these things about the magnitude of the continent, and given you a few specimens of some of its wonders, to let you know the comprehensiveness of Christ's dominion when He takes possession of this continent. Besides that, the salvation of this continent means the salvation of Asia, for we are only thirty-six miles from Asia at the northwest. Only Behring Strait separates us from Asia, and these will be spanned by a great bridge. The thirty-six miles of water between these two continents are not all deep sea, but have three islands, and there are also shoals which will allow piers of bridges, and for the most of the way the water is only about twenty fathoms deep.

The Americo-Asiatic bridge which will yet span those straits will make America, Asia, Europe and Africa one continent. So, you see, America evangelized, Asia will be evangelized. Europe taking Asia from one side and America taking it from the other side. Your children will cross that bridge. America and Asia and Europe all one, what subtraction from the pangs of seasickness! and the prophecies in Revelation will be fulfilled, "there shall be no more sea." But do I mean literally that this American continent is going to be all gospelized? I do. Christopher Columbus, when he went ashore from the Santa Maria, and his second brother Alonzo, when he went ashore from the Pinta, and his third brother Vincent, when he went ashore from the Nina, took possession of this country in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost. Satan has no more right to this country than I have to your pocket-book. To hear him talk on the roof of the temple, where he proposed to give Christ the kingdoms of this world and the glory of them, you might suppose that Satan was a great capitalist or that he was loaded up with real estate, when the old miscreant never owned an acre or an inch of ground on this planet. For that reason I protest against something I heard and saw this summer and other summers in Montana and Oregon and Wyoming and Idaho and Colorado and California. They have given devilistic names to many places in the West and Northwest.

As soon as you get in Yellowstone Park or California you have pointed out to you places cursed with such names as "The Devil's Slide," "The Devil's Kitchen," "The Devil's Thumb," "The Devil's Pulpit," "The Devil's Mush-Pot," "The Devil's Tea-Kettle," "The Devil's Saw-Mill," "The Devil's Machine-Shop," "The Devil's Gate," and so on. Now it is very much needed that geological surveyor or Congressional Committee or group of distinguished guests go through Montana and Wyoming and California and Colorado and give other names to these places. All these regions belong to the Lord, and to a Christian nation; and away with such Plutonic nomenclature! But how is this continent to be gospelized? The pulpit and a Christian printing-press harnessed together will be the mightiest team for the first plough. Not by the power of cold, formalistic theology; not by ecclesiastical technicalities. I am sick of them, and the world is sick of them. But it will be done by the warm-hearted, sympathetic presentation of the fact that Christ is ready to pardon all our sins, and heal all our wounds, and save us both for this world and the next. Let your religion of glaciers crack off and fall into the Gulf Stream and get melted. Take all your creeds of all denominations and drop out of them all human phraseology and put in only scriptural phraseology, and you will see how quick the people will jump after them.

On the Columbia River we saw the salmon jump clear out of the water in different places, I suppose for the purpose of getting the insects. And if when we want to fish for men and we only have the right kind of bait, they will spring out above the flood of their sins and sorrows to reach it. The Young Men's Christian Associations of America will also do part of the work. They are going to take the young men of this nation for God. These institutions seem in better favor with God and man than ever before. Business men and capitalists are awaking to the fact that they can do nothing better in the way of living beneficence or in last will and testament than to do what Mr. Marquand did for Brooklyn when he made the Young Men's Christian palace possible. These institutions will get our young men all over the land into a stampede for heaven. Thus we will all in some way help on the work, you with your ten talents, I with five, somebody else with three. It is estimated that to irrigate the arid and desert lands of America as they ought to be irrigated, it will cost about one hundred million dollars to gather the waters into reservoirs. As much contribution and effort as that would irrigate with Gospel influences all the waste places of this continent. Let us by prayer and contribution and right living all help to fill the reservoirs. You will carry a bucket, and you a cup, and even a thimbleful would help. And after a while God will send the floods of mercy so gathered, pouring down over all the land, and some of us on earth and some of us in heaven will sing with Isaiah, "In the wilderness waters have broken out, and streams in the desert," and with David, "There is a river the streams whereof shall make glad the sight of God." Oh, fill up the reservoirs! America for God!

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 30.

Lesson Text: "Messiah's Kingdom Foretold," Isaiah xi., 1-10—Golden Text: Isaiah xl., 9—Commentary on the Lesson by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse and a branch shall grow out of his roots." The title of our lesson is "Messiah's Kingdom," and if we can only get a somewhat clear idea of what the Scriptures teach concerning this kingdom it will prove a great blessing to us. It clearly has to do with the Son of Jesse, and, according to the golden text, will fill the whole earth. The throne will be the throne of David at Jerusalem, according to Isa. ix., 7, and Jer. iii., 17, and the King will be none other than the Son of David, the Son of Abraham, of Math. i., 1, of whom Gabriel said that He would from David's throne reign over the house of Jacob forever and of His kingdom there should be no end (Luke i., 32, 33).

2. "And the Spirit of the Lord shall rest upon Him." Counting this expresion with the other six in this verse, there is here a sevenfold fullness of the Spirit's power to be manifest in the King, the Messiah. The six are suggestive of His power to discern the nature and difference of things, His power to form right conclusions and to carry out right purposes, His thorough acquaintance with God and sincere adoration of Him. It pleased the Father that in Him all fullness should dwell, all the fullness of the Godhead (Col. i., 19; ii., 9). Full of grace and truth (John i., 14).

3. "And shall make Him of quick understanding in the fear of the Lord." Other readings of this sentence are: "His delight shall be in the fear of the Lord" (R. V.); "The fear of the Lord is fragrance to Him" (Del.); "To refresh Him in the fear of Jehovah" (Young). He could say: "I delight to do Thy will, O my God! I do always those things that please Him" (Ps. xl., 8; John viii., 29). His conclusions are not formed from what He sees or hears. He knews what is in man.

4. "But with righeousness shall He judge the poor and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth." What a glorious administration of earth's affairs there will be when such a King shall sit on David's throne! Consider Jer. iii., 17, 18, xxiii., 5, 6, and compare Ps. lxxii. and let your heart cry verses 18 and 19. But before this kingdom can come or in connection with its coming there must be an overthrow of the wicked one and his associates and followers. This smiting is referred to in Ps. ii., 9; Rev. ii., 26, 27; II Thess. ii., 8; Rev. xvii., 14; xix., 20. It is seen to be at the coming of our Lord in power and glory, and at that time all the saints shall come back with Him (I Thess. iii., 13; iv., 14; Zech. xiv., l. c.).

5. "And righteousness shall be the girdle of His loins and faithfulness the girdle of His reins." A King shall reign in righteousness, and the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect (service) of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever (Isa. xxxii., 1, 17). All His doings are bound up in righteousness and faithfulness, and the fruit is peace. When Jeremiah would reason with God concerning the prosperity of the wicked, he begins by saying, "Righteous art thou, O Lord, yet" (Jer. xii., 1). When Nehemiah bewails the sins of his people and the consequent judgments of Jehovah, he says, "Howbeit thou are just in all that is brought upon us?" (Neh. ix., 33), and in connection with the pouring out of the vials of God's wrath in the great day of the Lord the testimony is, "Just and true are Thy ways, Thou King of nations" (Rev. xv., 3). We may always be sure that "As for God, His way is perfect" (Ps. xviii., 30).

6-8. "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid." This picture of wild and domestic animals and little children living in peace together will surely be literally fulfilled. As it was in the Garden of Eden, and as it was in the ark of Noah, so shall it be in all the earth. There shall be no more death, nor sorrow, nor crying, nor pain, for all things on earth shall be made new (Rev. xxi. 4, 5). The creation itself shall be delivered from its bondage, and be made to enjoy the liberty of the glory of the children of God (Isa. lxv., 25; Rom. viii., 21). It is undoubtedly true that some people act like wild beasts, oft roaring like lions or growling like beasts or devouring like wolves; that such people both in heathendom and Christendom become by the grace of God like lambs, and that often it is through a little child that God leads them to Himself, but we must not suppose that the salvation of souls is all that we are taught in these words, for it is only by a figure that we find that here. This earth is to be wholly subdued by our Lord Jesus Christ and made like heaven not by the the preaching of the Gospel as a present, but by the personal reign of our Lord Jesus after He shall return in glory (Rev. xi., 15-19).

9. "The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." This statement is found for the first time in Num. xiv., 21, then here, and afterward in Hab. ii., 14. In the first place, it is in connection with the forgiveness of Israel as a nation, and so it is here (see verses 11 to 16), for it is God's plan that through Israel all nations shall be blessed. The gospel now being preached in all nations will gather out of all nations a people for His name, the church, His body; then, having taken His church out of the world to be with Him, He will return with them for Israel's conversion and through them the blessing for all the world. This is the simple programme clearly set forth in Acts xv., 14-18.

10. "And in that day there shall be a root of Jesse which shall stand for an ensign of the people. To it shall the gentiles seek, and His rest shall be glorious." His first name in the New Testament is Jesus Christ, the Son of David, and His last the Root and the Offspring of David (Math. i., 1; Rev. xxii., 13). When He shall be King in Jerusalem, to Him shall all nations seek (Jer. iii., 17), and like the queen of Sheba and the wise men from the east, they will bring their wealth to Him (Isa. lx., 5, 6, 21). Now the glad tidings of redemption by His blood is carried to all nations, and but few believes it, but then all nations shall flock to Him or to Israel because of Him, and there shall be peace on earth, and the nations shall learn war no more. See Isa. ii., 3, 4; Zech. viii., 22, 23. While we wait and work and watch for the coming of the glory of His kingdom we may have in heart and life a foretaste of that rest and glory if we will let Christ in us, the hope of glory, have full control of the property which He has bought with His precious blood. Whole hearted submission to Him, ready for any manner of service, with implicit confidence in His management, will surely bring this rest.—Lesson Helper.

Gold is now extracted by mixing the ore with common salt and sulphuric acid, then adding a solution of permanganate of potash. Hydro-chloric acid is formed and chlorine is liberated to combine with the gold-forming chloride of gold. This new method as employed at Mount Morgan, Queensland, is said to have advantages over the amalgamation and cyanide processes. It is more searching than mercury, and can be applied to ores containing copper.

"A gentleman whose wife and daughter have run away from home for a holiday, leaving him in charge of a baby, who, although family well, appears to be cutting teeth, earnestly desires that they will return home at once," and advertises the fact in the London Standard.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

DEWEY SENDS THANKS.

The Admiral Acknowledges the Honor Bestowed by the Western University of Pennsylvania.

The Chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, has received the following letter from Admiral Dewey, in acknowledgement of a letter sent last June, notifying the Admiral that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws had been conferred upon him:

"Flagship Olympia,
"Manila, P. I., Sept. 26, 1898.

"To W. J. Holland, Chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania:

"Dear Sir—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of June 9th, conveying the pleasant intelligence of the action of the trustees and faculty of the Western University of Pennsylvania in conferring upon me the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. While I have received many evidences of the appreciation in which my countrymen hold my efforts to break the power of Spain in the far East, yet no act of individual or corporation has given me more unqualified pleasure than this one of this great university. Will you do me the honor to accept for yourself and for the trustees and faculty my warmest thanks, and believe that I have the highest appreciation of this noble distinction.

"I am, sir, with great respect,
"Very sincerely,
"(Signed) GEORGE DEWEY."

The following pensions were issued last week: John W. Brown, Blue Ridge Summit, Franklin, $12; William D. Jones, Parkers Landing, Armstrong, $8; Joseph J. Culver, Deep Valley, Greene, $6 to $8; Maria Standinger, Pittsburg, $8; Annie Lang, Barbara, Blair, $8; Margaret Ryan, mother, Canton, Bradford, $12; Jacob Lander, Erie, $6; Archibald Dickson, Stoops, Allegheny, $6; Oliver Shane, Hoboken, $6 to $12; Morrison Snyder, Westfield, Tioga, $12 to $17; Isaiah McElfresh, Murraysville, $6 to $10; Simon Nixon, Edmond, Armstrong, $8 to $10; Cornelius Vanscoy, DuBois, $6 to $8; Martin V. B. West, Chambersburg, $6 to $12; Matilda Knight, Kendall Creek, McKean, $8; Horace Kiskadden, Dixonburg, Crawford, $10; Thomas Golden, Pittsburg, $6; John Logue, Lock Haven, $6; Conrad Peterson, Fleetwood, $6; Elias Fisher, Fleetwood, $6 to $8; Hugh S. Pollock, Rochester Mills, Indiana, $8 to $12; Joseph Drummond, North Clarendon, $8 to $12; Thomas J. Gillespie, Sharon, $10; Robert Allen, Breneman, Washington, $10; James F. McNutt, Ford City, $11 25; William Shields, Edenville, Franklin, $8; Jacob A. Peters, Kittanning, $6; Joseph Gessler, Island, Clinton, $6; James Alexander Streams, Georgeville, Indiana, $10; George W. Koach, Center Hall, $6; John Eckley, Wallacetown, Clearfield, $8; John Ross, Mountain, Butler, $6; T. M. Rutter, Reynoldsville, $6 to $8; William Murphy, Pittsburg, $6 to $8; Lewis M. McDermott, Pittsburg, $8 to $12; James H. Johnson, Ohioville, Beaver, $14 to $17; David Hughes, No. 2 Indiana, $12 to $14; Martha Stockwell, dead, Blooming Valley, Crawford, $8 to $14; minors of Samuel Stuzman, Johnstown, $14; Minnie Shroyer, Altoona, $8; Eunice B. Perry, Potter Brook, Tioga, $8; Annie E. Neff, Tyrone, $8; minors of Robert Gorrie, Pittsburg, $16; minor of Leonard Stockwell, Blooming Valley, $10.

The cause of the death of many pupils of No. 28 school in Scranton is at last solved through the discovery of an ignorantly performed act of workmen in tapping a sewer pipe, allowing gas to escape into the air pipe, thence into the schoolroom. For several weeks past the children have been infected with diphtheria, and up to the present time between 20 and 25 have died, while many more are dangerously ill. Threats were made against Professor Burdict's life, as some of the afflicted ones held him responsible.

On Saturday night at Jeannette, D. A. Hartley was robbed and murdered, and David E. Miller was held up and robbed. Now it is learned that James McClinchey, formerly of Pittsburg, a popular baseball player, while returning from a dance at a lonely point was pounced upon, and because he did not have enough money to satisfy the thieves was knocked down, kicked and cut and left unconscious. The description of the thieves given by Miller and McClinchey tallies in every particular.

The upsetting of a lamp at a Slav ball at the mining village of Export, the other morning caused a bad fire. The blaze started in Steve Rutgusky's house and spread to the adjacent buildings which were occupied by Steve Moreuns, John Restero, Mrs. John Haley and two Italian families. The loss will reach about $5,000. Rutgusky and Moreuns have a small insurance.

Frank Lossee, J. M. Tidd and Frank Reed, of Greenville, who are in the Klondike representing a Kinsman (O.) company, write that rich pay dirt has been found on three of their claims. Mr. Lippy, also of Kinsman, cleaned up $60,000 last year in the same territory. Lossee sent home the claws of a huge cinnamon bear, one of a batch which the party killed recently.

At the home of J. S. Brewster, near Stoneboro, last week, his twin daughters, Nata and Nalda, were married to R. S. and R. B. Lowden of Twin Falls, Wis. The gentlemen are also twins, and only recently returned from Cuba, where they have been as privates in a western regiment. The young people met two years ago at school in Chicago.

Frank Creek of Company K of the Tenth Pennsylvania recruits, who was left behind at San Francisco on account of illness, has about recovered. He has returned to Washington on a 30 days' furlough, which expires November 6. He expects to go to Manila with the recruits.

While J. O. Bunnell, of Springboro, was splitting wood in his yard his small son, Fay, came up behind him and received the full force of a blow as the father swung the ax back over his head. The blade entered the child's face, inflicting a wound that will prove fatal.

Before Judge Arnold recently at Philadelphia, Harry A. Heisler, treasurer of the Junior American Mechanics funeral benefit association, pleaded guilty to having embezzled $3,000. He assigned business reverses and needs of his family as the motive of the crime. He will be sentenced later.

Lewis Young, a boss blaster in the employ of Thomas M. Lasher & Son, of Easton, Pa., contractors, was killed last Thursday by a premature explosion. Young was hurled over the top of a lot of telephone wires and his body landed 100 feet from the quarry. The top of his head was torn away.

Mrs. W. Eachman died the other morning at Siegfrieds, six miles from Allentown, from injuries inflicted by burglars Sunday afternoon. She was alone at home when three men entered the house. They beat her on the head, causing concussion of the brain.

In the Chauncey mine, Luzerne county, Edward Buckley was kicked to death by a mule.