A Queen's Boudoir.

Queen Alexandra's boudoir at Windsor Castle, England, is a charming apartment, says the London Express. Her Majesty has taken the greatest interest in its decoration and furnishing, and some of the Louis XVI treasures which are to be found there were discovered in 1902, when some alterations were being made in another part of the Castle.

The bathrooms used by the king and queen are magnificent, the marble in each having been brought over from some quarries in Greece, which were said to have been lost sight of for over a thousand years, and which were not reopened until a couple of years ago.

Care of Shoes.

"Lax in their gaiters, laxer in their gait," is an old saying which applies well to the modern shoe and its wearer. No shoe will keep in shape long unless it is put on a tree when out of use. These "trees" are very cheap, but most women look upon them as an extravagance. Another rule of the carefully shod woman is to rest her shoes for a day or so and always wear a different pair indoors. Low shoes are better for house wear, as they permit of ventilation. Select a strong calfskin for a walking boot, keep it well oiled and your pedestrian trips will be made in perfect comfort, says the Detroit Free Press. Keep an old pair of shoes to wear under rubbers, as the perspiration which India rubber excites ruins good leather.

Be Old Yet Attractive.

You are always as young as you feel; people never grow old until they think themselves old. According to Balzac "a woman of thirty is most fascinating, dangerous." The fashionable age for a society woman is without doubt between 30 and 40. Never either admit your age or give landmarks which will enable others to guess it rightly. Take plenty of exercise, move briskly, speak firmly. Take a half-hour's rest in the middle of the day; nothing conduces more to a good appearance. It renews strength and freshens the complexion. The want of occupation does not conduce to youth or to rest; "a mind quite vacant is a mind distressed." Energy keeps the muscles elastic, and romance is an amulet against wrinkles. Defy time by keeping your heart young. It is envy, loss of heart and impatience that bring lines to the face.

Bathing Suits of Silk.

This year's bathing suit will be as dainty and becoming a creation as the afternoon frock.

Bright electric and sapphire blues as well as all shades of red and even green have taken the place of the one time somber black and deep navy blue.

Purple is hinted at, but it will take a brave or exceptionally beautiful woman to wear it.

All smart bathing suits are now made of a new taffeta made especially for this purpose, and warranted not only to wear, but also to keep the color absolutely.

Pleated skirts are to be worn, as the flare is as much in fashion for the abbreviated bathing skirt as for any long reception gown.

Wide and narrow tucks will be employed on waists as well as skirts, and, in fact, the bathing costume made quite simply and without trimming.

Parasol Covers.

With the subject of parasols, covers certainly deserve attention. In these plainness rules. This may be denied by those who look carefully into the matter. And, indeed, the simplicity is mostly in effect. A careful examination of the parasols carried by the smartest dressers reveals the fact that though there be an appearance of utter plainness many parasols are adorned at the expense of great labor. Flat ribbon and lace appliques are noted. So are appliques of chiffon so finely shirred that the shirring is hardly visible. Even flatter than these are the painted designs. One magnificent white silk parasol shows a spray of pink roses painted on each gore. Though it must be admitted that painted apparel usually appears dauby, it must be admitted that this parasol is beautiful. All told, though, plain parasols are the thing, and ruffles and frills are studiously neglected by those who dress more smartly.

The Small Woman.

The one aim and ambition of the tiny woman is to be like her taller sister. While it is impossible to actually elongate the figure with perfect safety, or at all, it is nevertheless comparatively simple, avers the London Express, to give her the advantages of from two to six inches which might otherwise be lost altogether. There is more in the way a little woman holds herself so that she makes a good appearance than in the highest heels and longest skirts that can be worn.

By throwing the shoulders back and tilting the chin just a little in the air a woman seems to present a different perspective to the observer. Instead of looking down on her, the observer is compelled to look at her, and the relative size becomes more nearly equal.

Not only does a great deal in the way of suggesting height depend upon the manipulation of the skirt, but the cut and the length of it are responsible for a gain of almost as many inches as a woman desires—that is, to a reasonable amount. A skirt that is very long in front, if it lies on the floor several inches, increases the height, while a very long train decreases it. Ankle-length skirts play dreadful havoc with a short woman's appearance, and, to be consistent, she should emphasize the "don't" here. But, then, walking costumes have become one of woman's most cherished belongings, and it would be a pity to deprive a small woman of their comfort, just because they make her appear smaller. However, there is more than one way of getting round the difficulty, and the best is to have the skirt cut with the greatest skill and art. Keeping a watchful eye to lines that may tend to balance the curtailed skirt.

Short women should forego capes and all full garments that tend to cut long up and down lines.

Wide belts, unless they are carefully and specially shaped to the figure, should be eschewed by all women who are not long-waisted, slender and long-limbed. In this connection it might be mentioned that there are small women who appear small and other women of exactly the same height, but of different mould and proportions, who look shorter or taller, according to their length of waist.

A long waist, it is generally admitted, gives even a tiny woman a semblance of height, while a short waist renders her almost insignificant as to inches. On this account it is more than important that a small woman should gown herself so as to gain every possible inch and fraction of inch in height.

Narrow belts help in this detail of dress, and if they follow the much-abused dip or point in front the length of line from shoulder to waist will be considerably increased. It is a temptation to small women to put on the new and extremely wide belt, but—"Don't do it," is the advice of those who have studied its effect.

Don't wear extremely flat hats is an additional plea to the small woman, and one, too, that is important, while it presents no trifling difficulty to her to whom it is uttered. When all the fashionable hats are almost perfectly flat, and one who doesn't choose such a style runs a risk of looking unusual for the sake of a few inches, she is not to be blamed if she refuses to heed this particular "don't." However, it is quite within the power of a good milliner to adjust the trimming on a flat hat so that it presents just a suspicion of extra height without appearing out of style. Small hats are not exactly suited for little women, either, as they tend to increase the impression of insignificance, and to obviate this a hat of medium or larger size of brim has been found to accomplish the end with admirable results.

Fashion Notes.

Frilly, lingerie collars and cuffs look well on the French shirtwaists.

Blouse sleeves are seamed and joined to the shoulders by lines of delicate veining.

Straw hats with as many as eight shades of one color woven into the braid are fashionable.

Beautiful robe costumes of voile with wide borders of French crochet are also the correct thing.

Girdles are extremely high, and darted, boned and fitted almost like the ancient "spencer" waist.

Heavy silk cords which stray off into queer scroll and flower designs, trim the prim silk taffetas.

Tight little bunches of tiny grapes in white and all pale colors are for the hat that's to copy Paris.

Tucks five inches deep, one half way down the skirt and one at the hem, is an old fashion revived.

In the colored linen gowns there are set snug vests of white pique fastened with double rows of gold or jeweled buttons.

Pendant embroidery trimming is a novelty—just long narrow strips of fine embroidery dropping like a fringe from the band of insertion.

One dull brown taffeta is shirred, corded and bedecked with silk ruchings and countless little silk bows in the quaintest fashion.

Where the bodice blouses over the girdle in the back there is a fancy for underlining with a little lace frill, making it look like a lace-edged bolero.

A New June Danger.

"What so rare as a day in June!" I quoted, profoundly moved as I was by the radiant beauties of nature.

"An 'r' in June is consid'ble skurce!" pouted Madeline, in her earnestness falling unconsciously into the rich, sonorous dialect of her Puritan fathers.

And then, her eyes cast shyly down, and the delicate color suffusing her cheek she confessed, with many deep-drawn sigh, she did love oysters, whether raw or fried.—Puck.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "THE INDUSTRIAL CONFLICT."

The Rev. John D. Long Gives Some Wholesome Advice About Present-Day Problems—The Causes of Discontent and the Remedies.

BABYLON, L. I.—In the old First Presbyterian Church here, Sunday morning, the Rev. John D. Long, pastor, preached on "The Industrial Conflict." The text was from Ecclesiastes ii:22: "What hath a man for all his labor?" Mr. Long said:

The writer of this text was asking as to the rewards of life. Let us accommodate it to the conflict now waging between capital and labor. It is the old question of the laborer and his hire. What are the teachings of Holy Writ on the question?

Here, as elsewhere, we believe that the Gospel applies, for as Ruskin suggests, the Gospel bears upon life at every point, and is either good for everything or good for nothing.

Civilization is based upon labor—human, animal, mechanical. What we call capital is at bottom only accumulated labor. The day laborer lays brick in a wall; that is labor. He saves up a part of his wage, and that becomes capital. Mechanical labor, by which most of the world's work is now done, is human labor invested in machinery, and working through the same.

Of course, money or capital is secured not only through saving and invention, but in many other ways; yet human effort is back of it all, and it becomes a sort of call loan upon the bank of labor. Was it not Emerson who said, "He that hath a dollar is master of all to the extent of that dollar?"

Vast fortunes have been piled up by those who have invented machines by which mechanism may take the place of human hands. Thus the inventor is enabled to draw the wages of thousands. We all know how largely the machine has superseded the naked hand in the manufacture of a thousand and one articles of daily use. Take, for example, pins and needles and nails.

To be sure, many great fortunes have been made by other means than by machinery, but in the main the wealth of modern times is founded upon mechanical labor.

Before asking what the letter or spirit of the Bible teaches on the labor question, let us face the situation of to-day. Organized labor and capital are in conflict. There are strikes and rumors of strikes. Each strike is a battle in the war.

It may be well to observe that organized labor has as yet only a fraction of the total labor army, but it is a fraction that is increasing.

Why this warfare? Because labor on the one hand is dissatisfied with its share of the rewards of industry, and because, on the other, capital constantly seeks to reduce the cost of production by opposing the demands of labor.

Other factors, however, enter into the situation. One arises from the development of the modern corporation. Whether corporations have souls or not, they lack in large measure the element of personality and the personal touch. Men who work for a corporation are working in the main for an unknown entity. Now, we remember that among the old-time Romans the word for stranger was also the word for enemy.

Further, there has been much dishonesty in corporate dealings. Take such things as the corrupt purchase of public franchises below value, the increase in cost of certain necessities of life by reason of unjust combinations to keep up prices. These and other similar crimes against the community have done much to inflame not only labor, but the general public against capital.

Also, the rising standard of life, by which the living wage gets further and further from the meagre pittance that would suffice to support the frugal Chinaman, leads the laborer to constantly demand a more and more generous wage.

Still other grounds of hostility might be referred to, such as the natural, though sinful, envy of the rich by the poor; the ostentatious luxury of the rich, the growth of class distinctions between the poor and the rich and the inequality of pecuniary rewards. The men who discovered the priceless boon of anesthesia—who found that surgery might be rendered painless by the use of such agents as chloroform and ether—gained but little money from their discoveries. They doubtless might have traded on the world's fear of pain, and by using the patent laws and secrecy secured wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, but to their honor they did not. On the other hand, the men who introduced such improved and cheapened methods as the Bessemer process of producing steel gained money by the hundred millions. So people are tempted to ask, "Have not some men been rather selfish, to say the least, in the acquisition of their wealth? And may they not have obtained a little more than their share?"

Before we go further let us ask what is to be the probable outcome of the war between labor and capital? Is it an irrepressible conflict, or can the opposing interests be reconciled? The answer is already being given. Take such a situation as may now be seen in the coal trade of Chicago. After bitter fighting the dealers and the teamsters have come together to monopolize the coal trade of the city and keep out all competition. Wages and profits have been put up at the expense of the outside public. This is likely to go on more and more.

The ultimate outcome, unless the tendency is checked, will be organization all along the line until we have collectivism—a vast organized machine, in which men will be cogs and individual initiative and personality will be restricted to an extent that will largely arrest the progress of civilization.

But let us take a breath and turn to the Bible. What are the teachings of the Bible in regard to labor and wealth? The Old Testament is plainly anti-capitalistic. In proof of this you have but to read the laws regarding capital in the Book of Leviticus—laws that, if enforced, would compel plain living as surely as the iron coin of Sparta. Hear what was laid down there. Land was allotted in small parcels to the families of the tribes, and could not be alienated except for the term of fifty years. "And ye shall hallow this fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family." (Leviticus xxv:10).

Interest could not be charged on loans. "And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay with thee; then thou shalt relieve him; yea, though he be a stranger or a sojourner; that he may live with thee. Thou shalt not lend him thy money upon usury, nor lend him thy victuals for increase." (Leviticus xxv:35-6).

Finally, there was the statute of limitations with reference to loans. "At the end of every seven years thou shalt make a release. And this is the manner of the release; every creditor that lendeth aught unto his neighbor shall release it." (Deuteronomy xv:1-2).

The attitude of the Old Testament toward wealth is perhaps best reflected in the prayer of Agur—"Give me neither poverty nor riches * * * lest I be full, and deny Thee, and say, Who is the Lord? or lest I be poor, and steal, and take the name of my God in vain." (Proverbs xxx:8-9).

I need hardly remind you that the great character dominating every page of the New Testament was a poor man, without house or home. His attitude toward labor on the one hand and capital on the other may be imagined. It is well put by Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke:

"Never in a costly palace did I rest on
golden bed,
Never in a hermit's cavern have I eaten
idle bread.
Born within a lowly stable, where the cattle round Me stood,
Trained a carpenter in Nazareth, I have
toiled and found it good.
They who tread the path of labor follow
where My feet have trod;
They who work without complaining do
the holy will of God.
Where the many toil together, there am I
among My own;
Where the tired workman sleepeth, there
am I with him alone.
I, the peace that passeth knowledge, dwell
amid the daily strife.
I, the bread of heaven, am broken in the
sacrament of life."

While there is never any bitterness in the Master's utterance regarding wealth, His views may be readily gathered from such parables as that of Dives and Lazarus (Luke xvi:19).

Again, we have the same attitude in the passage on the camel and the needle's eye (Matthew xix:23).

Not only was the Lord poor, but His apostles were all poor men, who placed no value on wealth. Paul, the greatest of apostolic preachers, supported himself by manual labor, and taught "They that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition. For the love of money is the root of all evil" (1. Timothy vi:9-10). On the whole, the attitude of the New Testament is one of warning against the seductions of wealth.

The evangelical churches stand upon the word of Scripture, and so in sympathy with labor. In fact, of some 7,000,000 of male members in the evangelical churches of our land, not less than 6,000,000 are wage earners or manual laborers. So that the claim that the modern church has departed from the position occupied by the apostolic church is not well founded.

What, then, from the letter and spirit of the Bible in connection with the teachings of experience is to be suggested as a means of curing the quarrel between labor and capital?

First, let there be closer personal relations between the rich and the poor. Let them meet together in the fellowship of God's house and the Divine Fatherhood. Out of mutual acquaintance will come mutual respect, and a recognition of a common humanity.

You may remember Emerson's story of the quarrel between the mountain and the squirrel, where he says:

"The mountain and the squirrel
Had a quarrel,
And the former called the latter 'Little
prig.'
Bun replied,
'You are doubtless very big,
But all sorts of things and weather
Must be taken in together
To make up a year
And a sphere
And I think it no disgrace
To occupy my place.
If I'm not as large as you,
You are not so small as I;
And not half so spry.
I'll not deny you make
A very pretty squirrel track.
Talents differ, all is well and wisely put;
If I cannot carry forests on my back,
Neither can you crack a nut."

Then there should be a deeper interest taken by capital in the financial well-being of labor. Such devices as profit sharing, old age pensions and the like will give the workman a sense of greater security and of partnership with capital.

Interest taken in the proper housing of labor, although not always appreciated, is in the right line. So, too, the introduction of the social secretary as an intermediary between the corporation and the employe.

Another thing needed, not so much in the interests of labor or capital, but in the interests of the innocent non-combatants, is compulsory arbitration, applied at least where the public suffers intolerable inconvenience, as in the case of a railroad, telegraph or coal strike. Compulsory arbitration may not always be satisfactory to the combatants, but it is essential to the peace and comfort of those not involved in the controversy. This remedy, or military control, as in the recent railway strikes in Holland and Austria, should be used to protect the public.

The sovereign remedy, however, must be not by recourse to legal means, but by the application of the royal law. James (ii:8), after speaking of the relations between the rich and the poor, says: "If ye fulfill the royal law according to the Scripture, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, ye do well." This is the aqua regia, the royal solvent, in which we may solve all the hard asperities of conflicting interests.

Only as men come to know God through Christ, whom He has sent, and so come to love their fellow men, will it be possible to solve these questions of controversy in a way that will insure the permanent progress of our civilization.

What we need, after all, is not measures, but men.

"The world wants men—large hearted,
manly men;
Men who shall join in chorus and prolong
The psalm of labor and of love.
The age wants heroes—heroes who shall
dare
To struggle in the solid ranks of truth;
To clutch the monster, error, by the
throat;
To bear opinion to a loftier seat;
To blot the error of oppression out,
And lead a universal freedom in."

Faces That Comfort One.

"I wish some people knew just how much their faces can comfort one!" The speaker was a young woman who had passed through deep sorrows; she was telling a friend how many people comforted her, though they were unconscious of it. The Epworth Herald tells the story. "I often ride down in the same street car with your father, and it has been such a help to me to sit next to him. There is something so good and strong and kind about him, it has been a comfort just to feel he was beside me. Sometimes, when I have been utterly depressed and discouraged, he has seemed somehow to know just the right word to say to me; but, if he didn't talk, why I just looked at his face, and that helped me. He probably has not the least idea of it, for I know him so slightly, and I don't suppose people half realize, anyway, how much they are helping or hindering others!" There is a great deal of this unconscious kindness in the world. Moses wist not that his face shone. The best people are not aware of their goodness. According to the old legend, it was only when it fell behind him, where he could not see it, that the saintly man's shadow healed the sick. This is a parable. Goodness that is aware of itself has lost much of its charm. Kindnesses that are done unconsciously mean the most.

Deception.

The one who successfully deceives another makes it hard for himself afterward when the deception shall have been discovered—as it is sure to be in time. He will always be distrusted, no matter whether he is again attempting deception or not. The only method that wins clear to the end is honesty.—Wellspring.

The "Bans" Forbidden.

We forbid the bans between rum, religion and politics of whatever party and whatever sect, and in the name of God and humanity, we proclaim a union holy and indissoluble, of affection as well as of interest, between temperance, religion and politics of every party and every sect.—Neal Deal.

SCIENCE NOTES.

W. B. Sutliffe of Ravenna, O., is the inventor of a railroad track in which the base and cap are separable, and the advantages are that it makes a jointless rail and a cheaper track. It will save $2000 a mile in renewals, it is said. The cap is reversible, and the base is indestructible, according to the claims of the inventor, and no fish-plates are required.

Anthony Aschenbach has recently perfected an invention which has just been given a public test and which was found to do its work perfectly. It is a machine which is built for the purpose of wrapping and mail addressing books, papers and magazines in large quantities. At the test referred to this class of material was handled at the rate of 5000 an hour.

Andrew J. Beard, a negro employe of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, who has invented a number of useful appliances for different purposes, has been recently endeavoring to enlist interest in a car coupling device which he designed, with the result that he has succeeded in organizing a company with a capital of $100,000. The inventor lives at Birmingham, Ala., and the company is largely composed of moneyed men of that city.

A machine for the shaping and dressing of cross-ties, and which, besides performing this function economically, makes use of the waste usually resulting therefrom in the manufacture of veneer suitable for use in the construction of crates and other light boxes. The apparatus is portable and is operated by a small engine. The log is trimmed down to the desired size by the action of a big blade repeatedly descending upon the log, and after each passage of the knife the log is moved slightly further to the front in readiness for the next.

The problem of travel by balloon at sea has been studied by M. Henri Harve since 1886, his experiments—begun in the North Sea—being now carried on in the Mediterranean. His balloon is provided with a conical top to avoid flattening by showers, and instead of a single guide rope a system is used consisting of a trailer floating at the end of a long rope behind the balloon and a balance weight hanging in the water by a nearly vertical and shorter rope. Two deviators are employed for changing the balloon's course through the action of the water, one giving changes of about 30 degrees, while the other is claimed to produce deflections as great as 70 degrees or 80 degrees. Water is used for ballast and is drawn as needed through a suction hose into a cylindrical reservoir hung above the balance weight.

Swedish Idea in Telephones.

A portable telephone is the latest thing out, and it is the conception of a Swedish—not an American—inventor. The specimens of the device that have been sent to other countries have elicited unstinted praise from Austrian, Russian, Greek and Turkish experts who have tested them, and, while large demands and inquiries for the new phone have come from France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal and the United States, those from Great Britain have been even more noticeable.

Within the cylinder of the telephone is a small dry cell, the whole appartus (including both receiver and mouthpiece) being small enough to go in the pocket. With each instrument is a coil of thin copper wire, and it is reckoned that a soldier could easily carry 13,000 feet of this wire with him.

The uses suggested for the portable telephone are innumerable military considerations being kept specially to the front. Outposts it is declared, could by its aid keep in constant communication with the main force, and it is pointed out that it would furnish a valuable means for keeping in touch with headquarters for police and fire brigades. For use between railway coaches on a moving train, for engineers at work underground or on great public works, for steamers, for cyclists, and in many other fields it would be most desirable.

A Strange Sea Fish.

Near Santa Catalina island, off the coast of California, was caught recently the largest sunfish ever taken or perhaps seen. It was literally impossibly, even with all the available tackle used in lifting huge tunas and black sea bass, to weigh this fish entire or to lift it from the ground, so that its weight was guessed at a ton, while conservative estimates placed it at from 1800 to 1900 pounds. The captors discovered it while fishing from a launch. It was swimming with its huge shark-like fin above the surface, yet the launch was steamed alongside and a boatman thrust a heavy gaff into it. Imediately the fish began a series of elephantine struggles which more than once threatened the boat. After three hours the fishermen subdued it and with no little difficulty towed it into port.—Chicago News.

Pianist Small Men; Violinist Large.

Silvio Risegari, the young Italian pianist, recently was discussing his country, Italy, and from that the conversation drifted to music and art generally.

"You may laugh at me," Signor Risegari remarked, "but most of the great pianists have been small men and the great violinists are large men. I couldn't explain why this is, but nevertheless, the statement is true."—Atlanta Constitution.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

VOTING TRUST DISSOLVED.

Payment of Dividend on Reading in September Marks the Completion of Its Work.

The early dissolution of the voting trusteeship of the Reading Company, following the payment of the semi-annual dividend on the first preferred stock on September 10, is an assured fact. The payment of that dividend marks the fulfilment of the conditions under which the voting trust can be dissolved, namely: The payment for two consecutive years of the full 4 per cent dividend on the first preferred stock. While no official information concerning the dissolution has been forthcoming, preparations to that end are now being made. The present trusteeship was created in 1896. The voting trustees comprises J. P. Morgan and F. P. Olcott, of New York, and C. W. S. Packard of this city. Under the agreement creating the voting trust it was provided that the stock should be under the control of the trustees for voting purposes for a period of five years, or until a dividend of 4 per cent has been paid upon the first preferred stock for two consecutive years.

The Bellefonte academy, a landmark, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The dormitories on the third and second floors were burned away and the entire building ruined by water and smoke. The damage was $6,000, fully covered by insurance. This was one of the three oldest preparatory schools in the State, it being erected in 1805. The principal, James R. Hughes, was making extended preparations to celebrate the centennial next year. The trustees have decided to rebuild.

William S. Byers, of Greensburg, who recently gave over bonds to the value of over $200,000 alleged to have been secured from his granduncle, Jacob Byers of Mt. Pleasant township, is the defendant in a civil suit brought by his granduncle to recover an alleged balance on two judgment notes. The amounts alleged to be owing the plaintiff total over $7,000, and $10,000 damages are asked in addition.

Frank Verino and Gianni Stauffa, alias "Joe" Nountz, were given a hearing and held for trial at court at Bellevernon. They are charged with the killing of Libario Viso last Sunday. The prisoners were arrested in Washington county, but have been removed to the Fayette county jail.

During a storm an oil well belonging to the Harry Grayson Oil Company on the Cracraft farm in South Franklin township, Washington county, was struck by lightning and with a tank containing 280 barrels of oil burned to the ground. The damage will be considerable.

Miss Emma Campbell, of New Wilmington, has been elected librarian in the Pennsylvania College for Women in Pittsburg, and has accepted. She is a graduate of Westminister college and was principal of the High School at Canonsburg, Pa., for a number of years.

The bawling of a calf tied in his back yard awoke Victor Bayonett, a groceryman, of Butler, in time to see a man cutting the wire screen at the back window of his store. Bayonett recognized the man, and the police are in search of him.

A legal dispute has come into the Fayette county courts between Alfred M. Fuller and Mary T. Nutt, over an eighth of an acre of land in Perry township, the original deed to which was held by George Washington on a patent granted him in 1702.

Dr. E. W. Samuels of Mount Carmel, Northumberland county, was nominated for Congress at a meeting of the Sixteenth district Republican conferees held at Danville, Northumberland. Montour, Columbia and Sullivan counties comprise the district.

The Petroleum Iron Works Company of Washington has bought 17 acres of ground from William Hough at Arden station for $7,000 and will remove its plant there. The company is capitalized at $150,000.

A company capitalized at $1,000,000 will erect a plant at Greenville, for the manufacture of glass sanitary appliances, including bathtubs, tanks, acid vats, beer kegs and burial caskets, by a process invented at Dresden, Germany.

Hon. George W. McNees, of Kittanning, was nominated as the Republican candidate for State Senator from the Forty-first Senatorial district, composed of Butler and Armstrong counties.

Freeman Grace, a prominent contractor of West Middlesex, was killed by lightning. He was lathing a house at New Bedford when killed. He was 42 years old and leaves a wife and one child.

Two freight trains on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad collided at Carman, 25 miles north of Du Bois. Engineer Carvin, of Bradford, was killed. Other trainmen were hurt, but not fatally.

Thomas Wallace, 45 years old, was arrested, given a hearing and held for court at Blairsville, on a charge of assaulting a 9-year-old girl at Coketville.

Max Colman, 35 years old, was struck by a passenger train near Allenport. He died before reaching the hospital at Monongahela, Pa.

Edna Dittrich, the 18-months-old daughter of Arthur C. Dittrich, of Kittanning, wandered away from the house, fell into a small creek and was drowned.

J. W. Hunter was drowned at his home near Cheat Haven, while trying to save his 2-year-old child which had fallen into the river.

James Hennesy, a miner, was killed by a Baltimore and Ohio railroad train at Connellsville. He was 40 years old and leaves a wife.

Frank Soogic, 44 years old, was killed in the Continental mines near Uniontown, by a fall of slate.