

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A STRONG DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "AN ADVANCE ORDERED."

The Rev. Dr. John E. Adams Tells of the "Waxing Strong of the Infant - We Should Seize Our Inheritance."

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Having been appointed Presiding Elder of the New York District of the New York East Conference, the Rev. Dr. John E. Adams, pastor of Grace M. E. church, here, is closing his sermons Sunday. During the pastorate a little more than two years he has had marked success. The debt of the church, \$20,000, was canceled in January, 1933, the mortgage burned and the church is now free from incumbrance. Sunday morning Dr. Adams preached on "An Advance Ordered." The text was from Exodus xiv: 15: "Speak unto the Lord for the dead, that they go forward."

When this advance was ordered, the Israelites were encamped on the coast of the Red Sea. The Lord said to Moses, "I will send an angel before thee, and will bring thee into the land of the Egyptians. And thou shalt say unto the Egyptians, 'The Lord hath said, I will bring thee out of Egypt, and thou shalt serve me.' And thou shalt say, 'The Lord hath said, I will bring thee out of Egypt, and thou shalt serve me.'"

Leaving now the literal narrative, except as we may have occasion to recur to it incidentally, let us attend to the moral and spiritual meaning of the text. The case before us is exceptional in nothing but the physical facts; the moral truths and underlying principles of this case are always and everywhere the same. The principles involved are so general and the analogies of universal history are so wide and complete that I think we may speak of this text as the law of the universe applied to the church. The physical occasion of this text, in all of its essential features, finds its duplicate in the moral occasion of this service. We are the children of Israel ourselves. I can prove it by St. Paul: "If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise." The Red Sea is before us. Not that Red Sea that washes the sands of Arabia and heats the commerce of the East, but the Red Sea of moral hindrance—

Let us approach our subject step by step. God is the author of the universe. The universe existed in the Divine Mind as an ideal before it existed in itself as a substance. The ideal was complete and perfect as well as laudable and good; but the first stages of the actual universe did not realize the ideal of the Divine Mind. What then did God do? Did His active energy prove unequal to His beneficent intentions? By no means. God gave the universe this imperfect form at first, not because He could not do otherwise and had to abandon His ideal but because He saw it better to realize His ideal gradually through the law of progress than to realize it suddenly by an act of creative power. Deliberately and of His own volition God made the universe a crude mass of unorganized matter and force; and then, intruding His creative power into the law of progress operated by responsive intelligence, He directed that in due time all should be reduced to order, harmony and beauty. This is the story of the universe in its entirety, and in its parts. This is the story of the worlds and of their productions. This is the story of minerals, vegetables and animals; of general species and individuals; of angels, women and men. This is the story of matter in all its combinations, of life in all its forms, and of mind in all its phenomena. This, in brief, so far as we have yet learned, is the story of all creation, and of all propagation.

Let me illustrate what I mean by the oak. God's ideal for the oak is a majestic tree, six feet in diameter at its base, in height, with mighty roots taking deep hold of the rocks and mighty branches sweeping the clouds—a very giant that can wrestle with the winds and play with the lightning. But in its beginning, as it sprouts from the acorn, the oak is a tiny shoot which the foot of a little child could effectively crush. God makes it thus and says to it, "Go forward." And when the plant, obedient to the Divine command, through cloud and sunshine and changing seasons, soon goes on and out up until at last, by means of the law of progress in the form of growth, it has fulfilled the word of God, and stands before the eyes of men in all the imposing grandeur of its towering and solid maturity.

Like the eagle as another illustration, God's ideal for the eagle is an imperial bird of great size and strength, with amazing keenness of vision and with pinions for majestic flight, the mountain crag its castle, and its pleasure ground the sky. Such is the Divine ideal for this noble bird. But the young eagle emerges from the shell a feeble little creature, and you could see it during the first week or two of its existence, and could stroke with your hand its soft, yellowish down and look into its pale blue eyes. Its feebleness would probably excite your pity. But as the little thing feeds and exercises, it grows and strengthens, until at last, under the operation of this law of progress, it can soar from the nest, launch into the air, gaze directly into the noontday sun, beat down the storm clouds under its seven-foot spread of wings, and sail from continent to continent, through the ocean of azure above, over the oceans that roll below.

But in this discussion we must rise out of life into mind, and then still ascend from the intellectual to the spiritual. We will, therefore, consider man as an illustration of the truth we are pursuing. God's ideal for man is a most exalted and sublime being, with mental and moral endowments of tremendous scope, so immeasurably superior in parts and powers to all else that we know, that it seems the whole creation must culminate in him. God designed man in His own image, intended him for communion and companionship with Himself, determined to make him His vice-regent here on the earth, and proposed at last to share the government of the universe with Him forever. The thought of such dignity is an astonishing and overwhelming conception, but nothing less than this is God's ideal for man, if we read the Scriptures aright. But the distance between inception and completion is greater here than elsewhere,

not only because man is destined to rise higher than other creatures, but also because he begins lower. It is a well-known fact that the young of the human species is inferior in strength and activity to the young of many of the lower animals. True, we walk round the cradle of the sleeping infant with soft and reverent step, and this is fitting. Heaven itself looks down on human infancy with reverence. I doubt if it is too strong to say that God stations a quaternation of guardian angels at the four corners of every little crib in the land. But the reverence with which we regard the child arises from a prophetic instinct of what the child will be, rather than from any perception of what it now is.

The human baby is the absolute extreme of feebleness, helplessness and ignorance. It cannot stand, nor walk, nor even creep. It cannot think. It does not know. It has no true perception, nor any mental action whatever, apart from what we call instinct. It is utterly without the moral experiences—without love, without hate, without hope, without faith. Though belonging to the Kingdom of God, it knows as little of God as Herbert Spencer used to insist he and the rest of mankind knew. It is nothing but a bundle of unconscious organized life, with inherent capabilities, not yet manifested. It hasn't ability enough to recognize itself, nor will it ever have memory enough to remember itself at the stage of its being. Were it not for that first miracle of Providence in human life—the mother's love—it would perish from the earth on the day of its birth.

But wait a little and see. Wait until the mother's fostering care, and the father's disciplinary training, and the instruction of the schools and the churches, and the various appliances of Christian civilization have wrought their vast part in connection with the universal law of development and progress—and then observe the child, now become the man. How wonderful and indescribable the results! That little child now stands erect and surveys the high places of the earth. He walks the heights, and, walking, with God on the horns of the mountains, he surveys the heavens. He counts the stars and calls them by their names. He knows as it is superior to ours and systems. His heart thrills with glorious thoughts of the mightier than ocean currents or solar influences. He sees, He knows, He understands. He reasons. He feels within himself the mighty tasks. He calls out to God, and God answers him. The creature is already in his hand, and the crown is in sight that the Son of Man himself will soon place on his brow. Hereafter he is king, and alive forevermore, with a life that will rule the world and conquer death.

It is the law of progress which is here applied to the church, both collectively and individually. We are here solemnly commanded to rise up and seize our inheritance. Never before in all the ages was there such a concerted blast of trumpet from all quarters of the globe calling the church to go forward. Let the coronation form and the march begin.

"I Gave Them Myself." Said a mother to me one day: "When my children were young I thought the very best thing I could do for them was to talk to them, to read to them, to teach them, to pray with them, to be their loving companion and friend to my children."

I had no time to indulge myself in many things, which I should have liked to do. I was so busy adorning their minds and cultivating their hearts' best affection that I could not adorn their bodies with clothes, though I kept them neat and comfortable at all times. I have my reward now. My sons are ministers of the Gospel; my grown-up daughter is a Christian woman. I have plenty of time now to sit down and rest, plenty of time to keep my house in order, plenty of time to indulge myself, besides going about my Master's business wherever He has need of me. I have a thousand memories of their childhood to comfort me. Now that they have gone out into the world, I have the sweet consciousness of having done all I could to make them ready for whatever work God calls them to do.—Life and Faith.

Covering Sins. There are two ways of covering sin—man's way and God's way. You cover your sins, and they will have a resurrection some time; let God cover them, and neither devil nor man can find them. There are four expressions in the Bible with regard to where God puts sins: "He puts them behind his back." If God has forgiven me, who shall bring a charge against me? "He has blotted them out as a thick cloud." You see a cloud to-night, and tomorrow there isn't a cloud to be seen. "He casts them into the depths of the sea." Some one has said, "Thank God that dry sea and the sea cannot be seen." The great blessing that ever comes to me this side of heaven is when God forgives me. Have you been forgiven?

The fourth expression is that He removes them as far as the East is from the West. Do you know how far that is? Perhaps some good mathematician will figure that up. "If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."—Then make sure that you are forgiven.—D. L. Moody.

Principles of Morality. Possibly there is too little attention given by the adherents of religions thought to the relations of sin to society and to impressing the duty of abstract righteousness upon all classes of men. It is not only in its relation to God that we mean, but sin as it affects man's value to himself and to society—the sociological aspect of a violation of God's law. There are some men who can be reached only in this way. Sin against God has no terrors for them. The thought of future accountability does not appeal to them; but its temporal consequences, its effects on civilization and upon the sinner himself, may, if rightly presented, have a deterrent influence. The world-to-day is blinded by vicious ideas of right and wrong. Sin, in some quarters, is less obnoxious than a breach of social etiquette. Iniquity is justified in many quarters if it can be made to pay. But society is safe only as correct principles of morality dominate it, and correct ideas will come only through leaders of religious thought.—United Presbyterian.

Wrong Acting From Wrong Thinking. In China a man is required to mourn three years for the death of his father, 100 days for the death of his mother, and not at all for the death of his wife. Indeed, a Chinaman would feel disgraced if he showed any sorrow on account of the death of his wife. This tells its own story of life in a heathen country with a civilization thousands of years old.—Reformed Church Record.

Simplicity. Simplicity is the crowning jewel of all virtues. Great messages, great truths, great discoveries and great events are ever simple in their elements. Simplicity makes the great nobler and lifts the obscure to places of eminence. It is the bright charm of innocent childhood and the radiant gem of the old and learned.—Maxwell's Talsman.

Two Keys. The law and the Gospel are two keys. The law is the key that shutteth up all men under condemnation, and the Gospel is the key which opens the door and lets them out.—William Tyndale.

JAPS ARE PROGRESSIVE.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE ABOUT THEIR ODD LITTLE ISLES.

The Population of Japan is Over 43,000,000—The Country Rapidly Growing in Wealth—Rice the Chief Food and Principal Crop.

Nearly four thousand islands comprise the empire of Japan, with a total area of 162,153 square miles. Only five hundred islands, however, are inhabited, the remaining isles being mere heaps of rocks. The chief islands are the Honshu, or "Main Land," area 87,771 square miles; Shikoku, south of and separated from Honshu by a shallow channel, area 7030 square miles; Kiushiu, west of Shikoku, with the Bungo channel between, area 15,587 square miles; Yezo, north of Honshu, with an area of 30,143 square miles; and Formosa, off the coast of China, area 13,418 square miles.

The Japanese Archipelago occupies the same latitude as that part of America between Savannah and Halifax. Formosa, which Japan obtained as the result of the Sino-Japanese war, lies between the same parallels as Tampa and Havana. The chief group is separated from the Philippines to the south by the Bashi channel, from China by the Formosa channel, 90 to a hundred miles wide; from Korea by Broughton channel, less than 25 miles wide; from the Russian island of Saghalien by La Perouse strait, 25 miles wide, and Kamohatka by the Kurile strait. Between the Japanese archipelago and the Asiatic coast of Korea and Manchuria lies the Sea of Japan.

The population of Japan was estimated at 43,152,998, according to the last census, taken in 1928. There are four classes in the following proportions: Imperial family, 53; nobility, 4551; gentry, 2,105,696; common people, 41,050,568. In these figures are included 17,573 Ainos, of Hokkaido, 70,801 Japanese living abroad, and 12,664 foreigners. In addition, however, are the 3,000,000 inhabitants of Formosa, so that the present population is estimated at 50,000,000. Honshu, the chief island, is the most densely populated, having 381 to the square mile, and its southern districts have 475 inhabitants to the square mile. There were 78 towns having a population of 20,000 or over.

Because of the insular character of their home the Japanese in recent years have taken a greater interest in their army, so that at the beginning of the war with Russia they possessed ships with a total tonnage of 200,000. Aside from four torpedo gunboats, 20 torpedo boat destroyers, with 10 building, 46 torpedo boats, with many more buildings, Japan's fleet has a displacement of 111,974 tons. It consists of six battleships, six armored cruisers and 14 protected cruisers. Of the battleships four have a displacement of more than 15,000 tons each. The remainder are of more than 12,000 tons. All are supposed to have a speed of 18 knots an hour. The armored cruisers range from 2700 to 4700 tons displacement. One has a speed of 24 knots an hour. Japan has four well-equipped dockyards, capable of both constructing and repairing ships. In the Japanese navy in 1902 there were two admirals, nine vice-admirals, 225 rear admirals, 65 captains, 119 commanders, 167 lieutenant commanders, 220 lieutenants, 305 sub-lieutenants, besides other subordinate officers and 31,688 sailors.

The Japanese army has a war footing of 421,000 men. Military service is compulsory, and the army has adopted Germany as a model. It is divided into three groups, the permanent establishment, of 7500 officers and 190,000 men; the reserve, of 25,000 additional men; and a "territorial reserve" which would bring another 200,000 men into line. The artillery numbers 1200 guns, and the cavalry 90,000 horses.

Since Japan was opened to the world it has been rapidly growing in wealth. Six great banks and 1802 smaller institutions carry on the banking business. The Bank of Japan, founded in 1882, has a capital of \$15,500,000. In the 681 banks there were deposits in 1900 amounting to \$129,534,320, or \$27.50 per capita. The unit of circulation is the yen, worth 50 cents, which is divided into 100 sen. Smaller coins are 5, 10, 20 and 50 silver sen pieces. zFivefold has been the increase of the foreign trade in the last five years. Japan's imports and exports in 1901 amounted to \$272,406,000. The leading countries from which Japan obtains her imports, and the value of the commerce, are as follows: England, \$35,656,800; United States, \$31,224,600; China, \$14,890,200; Germany, \$14,491,800; and British India, \$11,703,000. The United States leads as the market for Japanese exports, and in 1900 bought \$26,145,000 worth. The British island of Hong Kong stands second with \$12,521,600; China, \$15,886,200; France, \$9,511,800; England, \$5,577,500 and Korea, \$4,930,200.

From all parts of the world Japan, imported in 1900, according to the New International Encyclopedia, goods to the amount of \$87,946,000. The same authority gives Japan's exports in 1900 as \$74,899,800. The total revenue of the government from all sources in 1901-02 amounted to \$138,748,500, and the expenditures to \$137,943,712. The revenue is raised chiefly from the land tax, taxes on sake and other liquors, customs duties and an income tax. Among the chief expenses ranks the army, for which \$19,000,000 was appropriated in 1900; the navy, \$10,000,000; administration of justice, \$5,000,000; education and pensions, \$3,125,000; executive and legislative departments, \$1,500,000.

Yet Japan's entire income is not half as large as that of New York city. The national debt was \$255,099,500. The stock of gold was estimated at \$62,600,000. The total amount of silver in circulation was \$30,400,000, and of paper money, \$61,300,000.

Rice, the chief food of the Japanese, is the most important crop, and in 1900, 205,667,080 bushels were produced. Rice land is worth nearly three times other arable land, and in 1900 nearly 7,000,000 acres were cultivated as rice fields. A great quantity of rice is used in the manufacture of sake, and in 1900 173,051,000 gallons were produced from 27,789 establishments. Barley was raised in 1900 on 1,579,066 acres, yielding 42,591,056 bushels; rye on 1,697,850 acres, yielding 37,176,867 bushels; wheat on 1,147,747 acres, yielding 21,005,766 bushels. In 1900, 736,933 acres were devoted to the silk culture, and 120,702 acres to tea, which produced 63,210,100 pounds. Japan raises more cereals and other food products than she needs herself, so even should she be cut off by Russia from the rest of the world she could support her armies as well as her own inhabitants.

The soil is held for the most part by the people who work it, since the abolition of the feudal system. The average holding is about one acre, which is valued at about 180 yen. As a result of the Buddhist teaching the people never ate beef, and regarded butter, milk and cheese as poisonous. Since the opening of Japan to the thought of the west, the government has sought to encourage the establishment of dairies and the breeding of cattle, horses and sheep, so that in 1899 there were in Japan 1,451,530 head of cattle and 1,500,000 horses.

Spinning and weaving have been the most important industries of Japan since time immemorial. Before the introduction of machinery there were spinning wheels in nearly every home. Osaka is now the centre of the cotton industry, where there have been erected so many factories that it has been called the Fall River of Japan. In 1900 there were 1,135,111 spindles in operation, in 79 different spinning mills, employing 12,170 men and 43,375 women. About \$100,000,000 are now invested in Japanese cotton mills.

Although China is the original home of lacquer work, Japan now excels in this art and has driven out Chinese wares from many of the world's markets. In 1899 the value of the output of lacquer finished goods amounted to \$2,280,114. Japanese porcelain has also brought wealth to the island empire, and the value of this product in 1899 was nearly \$3,000,000. In 1899 the bronze and copper product was \$691,875. The manufacture of paper employs a greater proportion of the Japanese people than it does in any other country. The 65,514 paper establishments of Japan in 1899 turned out a product worth \$8,272,754.

The mineral deposits of Japan are not especially rich. Coal beds, however, have been found sufficient to supply the Japanese themselves for centuries to come. The coal output in 1899 amounted to 6,700,000 tons. Of iron the same year, 51,000,000 pounds. Copper, gold and lead are also found, but in no great quantities.—New York Tribune Review.

Man and Sheep. A flock of 100 or more sheep, bleating piteously in Starr Garden park, yesterday, attracted the attention of a Nineteenth district policeman, whose investigations revealed something without a parallel at least in city life. Henry Jarmon was the driver of the sheep, and it is about and of him that this item will tell. The aforesaid bluecoat was amazed when he saw the sheep clustered in the centre of the park. He made his way through the assembled animals and was astonished to find Jarmon lying unconscious upon the ground. It required only a short while to revive Jarmon, and he told to the sympathetic officer the story of his plight.

He had driven the sheep for 42 miles without stoppage. He was due to deliver them in a Jersey town at a certain hour, and being conscientious he did everything to carry out his contract. The sheep bravely stood the ordeal of the long march, but Jarmon succumbed to fatigue. Jarmon must have been liked by the sheep, for no sooner did he give out and sink to the ground than they gathered about him, and as if realizing that disaster had befallen their friend, began the cries that finally brought timely assistance. Jarmon was revived with suitable refreshments in line, and sheep and much loved guardian passed down Lombard street en route for the South street ferry—Philadelphia Telegrams.

Furniture Atmosphere. Grand Rapids, Michigan, gradually acquired the bulk of the furniture business, until now it has practically no competitor. There are 10,000 skilled wood-workers in its 40 factories, the value of whose annual output is about \$12,000,000. Great quantities of mahogany are imported from Cuba, Santo Domingo, Central America, and Africa, and in many houses in the city, entrances and even porches are built of rare woods. Skilled designers, employed by manufacturers in other cities, live in Grand Rapids, in order to work in a furniture atmosphere.—The World's Work.

They All Went. A mother was trying to impress on her 4-year-old son the importance of going to bed early. "You know," she began, "the little chickens always go to bed with the sun." "Yes, mamma," he interrupted, "but the big hen always goes along, too."—Philadelphia Ledger.

BIG RANCH.

A 90,000 Acre Garden Patch in Washington.

W. H. Babcock of Walla Walla, and E. F. Benson, of Tacoma, owners of the largest single ranch in Washington, and probably the largest in the northwest were in Spokane recently. Mr. Benson was en route from the ranch to Prosser, Wash., and Mr. Babcock was on his way to the big ranch at Trilindia.

The ranch owned by these two men comprises 69,000 acres, which they own, and 24,000 acres held by lease. It is 50 miles from one end to the other. The land is in a section where three years ago there were 900 square miles without a single settler. Mr. Babcock purchased it about five years ago and believed it could be well supplied with water and be made a good paying farm.

The good wheat land is on a bench 1100 feet above the Columbia river, and two miles back from the river. A 30-horse power traction engine is used to pump the water from the Columbia back upon the bench and into a big reservoir holding 100,000 gallons. Water from this reservoir is piped a considerable distance to a point where it will be handy for the big traction engine that runs the plough, and is also used for domestic purposes.

A 75-horse power engine and boiler work on the river bank near the traction engine, and with a 12-inch centrifugal pump irrigate the bottom land, where the alfalfa is to be raised. The entire ranch is new, raw land and this spring the first ploughing was done. A 75-horse power traction engine is used to draw the big plough, having five three-bottom gangs, cutting 18 feet. This spring 2000 acres have been ploughed up at the rate of 60 acres a day. Next spring from 3000 to 5000 acres more will be ploughed. To operate this plough necessitates four men and four horses. One man and a four-horse team supply fater and coal. One engineer, one fireman and one plough tender complete the crew. The engine takes two tons of coal a day and about 4000 gallons of water. The coal had to be hauled this spring from a half to three-quarters of a mile. The cultivated land will be put into wheat and oats.

In addition to this the company is going into the sheep and cattle business, using the part unfit for cultivation. As an indication of the size of the ranch, a strip 18 miles long and three miles wide and lying on the west side of Columbia river has been fenced. To do this necessitated four carloads of barbed wire. In addition to this a part of the ranch east of the river is also fenced. The ranch lies in Douglas, Kittitas and Chelan counties.

Mr. Babcock and Mr. Benson are putting in 30 miles of telephone line over the ranch, which will be in operation in a few days. In addition to these big holdings Mr. Babcock personally owns 11,000 acres of wheat land in the Eureka flat country, near Walla Walla, said to be some of the most valuable farming land in the vicinity. It is all under cultivation.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Walked Himself Well. When told that he had but three months to live, a wasted shadow of a consumptive, Charles E. Norris of San Francisco, made up his mind, three years ago, to fight death with all the force of his will. Today, says the San Francisco Chronicle, he is strong and hearty, and the shadow of death has fled from him.

This is a new cure for the dread consumption. He walks it away. He has tramped from the valley of death to sunny health, and expects to keep on tramping to the end of his days. His record now is 11,340 miles.

His case is further evidence of the efficacy of the "open-air" cure, which physicians are now recommending. He has been asked to take orders with him on his tramps, but has refused, unless they agree to go, as he is, penitently. "If they are able to afford the luxuries of good hotels, snug beds, rich foods, they stand small chance of being cured," he says. His last three years' experiences have been of hardship and of health, and the one he could not have won, he says, without the other.

Norris is 63 years old. He had traveled extensively before he started on his consumption tramp. He knew life and men, and the knowledge gave him the courage it required to leave San Francisco with but \$1.60 in his pocket and face the fight for life. His wife and daughter were dead, his brothers and sisters scattered and no one depended upon him. His money had been frittered away on doctors' bills and medicines.

The "Shaking Sickness." The extraordinary malady known from its curious symptoms as the "shaking sickness," which is attacking the pupils at the girls' schools and colleges of Basle and neighborhood shows a tendency to spread, writes the Geneva correspondent of the London Express. The attacks commence gradually with headaches and slight nervous tremors, which increase until the victim becomes helpless, and, in extreme cases, paralyzed.

Dr. Thomas Linn gives it as his opinion that the malady is a form of spinal meningitis, and closely akin to the "spotted sickness." The disease is most common in schools where the ventilation is bad and where the sanitation is neglected.

Flower. "He is the flower of the family." "Possibly. He seems to be a blooming idiot."—Puck.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Butler County Man Arrested, Charged With Causing the Death of George R. Flannigan.

Lynn Scott, a young man of Buffalo township, Butler county, has been placed under arrest on an information for manslaughter. He is charged with causing the death of George R. Flannigan, a young West Penn railroad brakeman, son of James Flannigan, of Butler. While at work on a freight train going from Butler to Allegheny a few weeks ago Flannigan was struck on the head by an empty beer keg thrown into the car from the steep hillside near the track. His skull was crushed and death resulted. Flannigan's father investigated the case and as a result made information against Scott. Scott was released on \$500 bail.

In a fight with revolvers at short range between Constable Thomas Washabaugh, of Greensburg, and Italians in the Eicher thicket, two miles east of town, the officer was shot twice and was seriously injured. One bullet entered his mouth, carrying away his lower front teeth, the end of his tongue, and lodged in the cheek. The second bullet struck Washabaugh in the shoulder, making an ugly wound. Two bullets from the officer's revolver struck Giuseppe Barbati, and he is thought to be fatally hurt.

A 2-year-old daughter of Lewis D. Corwin, of Waynesburg, was choked to death to-day from a candy bean entering her windpipe. The parents of the child were at Higbee when the accident occurred, and owing to the distance from a physician nothing could be done to save the little girl's life. Mr. Corwin recently published a newspaper at Ellwood City, Pa.

A man believed to be John Shaigie, on his way from Pittsburg to Glen Campbell, was struck by an engine at Manor and killed. Little is known of the man. He was about 22 years old, and is thought to have resided in Pittsburg. In one of his pockets was found an account book of the Burnside Supply Company. He had red hair and was rather well dressed.

The H. C. Frick Coke Company has let the contract to Patrick Reagan, of Uniontown, for the erection of 20 new ovens near Elm Grove. The works may be increased to 400 ovens. In all there are to be three new Frick plants erected in the southern part of Fayette county.

James Risbin, of North Huntingdon township, was shot and killed by Thomas Stack. Risbin, John Tray, Martin Thornton and several others were drinking at a shanty on the outskirts of Irwin when Stack came along. A dispute arose, it is said, as to the distribution of a quart of whisky.

Twenty-eight passengers on a car of the Johnstown Street Railway Company were more or less injured when the car left the tracks in the Eighth ward and plunged over the embankment into Stony creek. The car did not overturn, fortunately, and the injuries of the passengers consist of bruises and cuts.

John Lowery, of Loyahanna, while visiting friends near Perryopolis, went swimming in the Youghiogheny river and is said to have been attacked by cramps causing him to drown. Mary, about the head aroused suspicion of foul play.

Nicholas Raugh, aged 17, was riding to work on a coal train at Hazleton, when his dinner pail fell from his arm. He jumped, landing on the opposite track, where a passenger train struck him, severing his head.

Mrs. Barton Woodward, of Menellen township, Fayette county, was seriously injured in a runaway accident near Uniontown. The breaking of a hold-back strap is said to have frightened the horse.

Engineers making the survey for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad short line from Confluence to Morgantown have completed the final survey to about three miles beyond Farmington.

The Westmoreland Passenger Railway Company has secured the right of way for its proposed line through Unity township, Westmoreland county, from Latrobe to Greensburg.

Mercer probably has more spinsters than any town of its size in the State. A census recently taken shows there are 103 "old maids" in that town, out of a population of less than 2,000.

Brigadier General John A. Wiley, of Franklin, has accepted the position of Chief Marshall of the parade on Pennsylvania Day at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis.

Mrs. John Sarver, 63 years old, committed suicide by hanging herself to the limb of a tree at her home, about one mile from Freeport. She had been ill for some time.

William Merrill, of New Castle, was badly hurt by falling out of a second story window. His condition is serious.

The Bowser family will hold its family reunion on the W. P. Bowser farm, near Walk Chalk, on September 6.

Louis Speece was killed in the mine of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, near Dunbar. He leaves a wife and family in the old country.