

# Woman's Realm

### Pockets Are Coming In.

A sure-to-be-welcomed-with-joy bit of information is that pockets are coming in again. It is not only that the winter coat will show more pockets than for many a long season, but actually that the tailor-made dress-skirt will be made with a big, roomy pocket. However, the dressmakers who have at least consented to make a skirt with a pocket are issuing notices to their patrons who order these skirts, to the effect that the pocket is not to be used as a substitute for the generous "Peggy from Paris" bag or any of the other big wrist-bags which the shops are showing.—Woman's Home Companion.

### Great Beautifiers.

Thoughtfulness for others and unselfishness are great beautifiers. For all perfection of skin and feature won't make up for an unlovely expression, and such an expression can come only from a sweet nature, says Christine Terhune Herrick in the Philadelphia North American. We are not all of us born with pretty faces—but we can all of us try to get both. And there is some satisfaction in working on one's disposition. You may not be able to alter the shape of your nose or to make large melting eyes out of a pair of optics that are good for little except seeing. But if you cultivate an interest in those about you, if you try to make the world happier for those with whom you are brought into association, you will not fail before long to get a pleasing expression that will make the physical defects be forgotten, or to seem charming because they are part of a lovely and generous personality. Try it!

And, at the same time, keep up the care of the body!

### The Rights of Children.

"We must interpret the laws for the protection of the young against cruelty, oppression and injustice," says Henry van Dyke in Everybodys Magazine, "as evidence of the world's growing sense of justice. Beginning with the Factory Act of 1833 and the Mines and Collieries Act of 1842 in England, there has been a steadily increasing effort to diminish and prevent the degradation of the race by the enslavement of childhood to labor. Even the parents' right of control, says the modern world, must be held in harmony with the child's right to life and growth, mental, moral and physical. The law itself must recognize the injustice of dealing with young delinquents as if they were old and hardened criminals. No more herding of children ten and twelve years old in the common jail! Juvenile courts and probation officers, asylums and reformatories, an intelligent and systematic effort to reclaim the young life before it has fallen into hopeless bondage to crime; this is the spirit of civilized legislation to-day. In 1903 no less than ten of the American States enacted special statutes with this end in view."

### The Uplifting Woman.

The cheering up woman is a real entity nowadays. Registered on the books of a certain woman's exchange, she dispenses her cheerfulness at so much an hour, and is in great demand. She reads to invalids, talks to them, sings or plays to them, as the case requires. She is a bright, hustling little body, with cheery ways and optimistic temperament.

She will come to you for five minutes or thirty. She will darn your stockings or mend your clothes. She will fix flowers in vases and make your room homelike, or talk to you about everything or nothing.

Personally she is just what you would expect such a woman to be. She has a family of her own who rejoices in her optimistic view of life, but she uses her talent also to keep the wolf from the door.

There was a time when there was plenty in the home, but financial reverses came, and with them the need of retrenchment. The husband fell ill and some one must turn breadwinner. It fell upon the wife and mother. To-day she is supporting her family comfortably by acting as a cheering up woman, and her engagement book testifies to the success of the experiment and the demand which exists for her services.—Indianapolis News.

### Beautiful Belts and Girdles.

The woman who has a dress allowance will this season put aside an unusually large proportion for belts and girdles. The belt's the thing, and just one step ahead of it is the girdle, which must really count as the final hallmark on a modiste's best effort, says the Star.

First, the belt of the moment is absolutely round; no pointed effects are permissible.

Secondly, the belt must tone perfectly with either the blouse or the skirt, the only exception being the use of an onion-brown leather belt with a tailored suit, which here and there shows a touch of the same coloring.

Thirdly, the girdle must be fitted with the same care bestowed on a princess gown or a basque bodice, and the shape must harmonize with the figure and its wearer. The very smart waisted woman must religiously avoid the very high round girdle. Pointed effects in the back are for her.

For wear with tailored suits and shirt waists, suede or leather belts are the correct thing. They come in every shade shown in fashionable suitings, and a deer-skin belt is one of the fancies of the hour for the girl who likes mannish clothes.

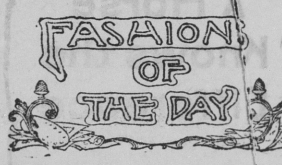
An extremely fetching effect in onion-colored suede is finished with two buckles, the one in the back a trifle larger than its companion in the front. These are of gold, but exactly the shape of a Napoleonic hat and studded thickly with topaz. The color combination of onion-brown, gold and topaz is wonderfully harmonious. These large buckles can be secured to follow the curve of any figure; if the wearer has a perfectly round and trim waist, the curve of the buckle is horizontal. If there is a decided dip in the waist line at the back the curve will run vertically. Many of the buckles on these heavy leather belts look like armor plate with eyelets such as may be seen on harness, and spikes for catches. They come in silver, gun metal and gold.

The girl of more delicate fancy does not use a large heavy buckle on her broad belt, but has four or five very small buckles with leather straps. These are very effective, but they must be laced and strapped with care, for the buckles must make a perfectly straight line down the front. Bullet-shaped buttons are also used to finish these broad leather belts.

An extravagant leather belt shows chamois skin in the natural tone, slashed to stimulate raw edged broadcloth, and finished with gold buckles back and front. Another fancy in leather for the athletic girl demands belts, turn-over collar and cuffs, all of leather, for wear with the mannish tailor suit. These may be stitched in self-tone hemstitched or done in heavy broderie Anglaise.

The most delicate leather belts are those intended for house wear with the light colored cloths which will be so popular this winter. White suede, and at least four tones of the plain colors; such as blue, heliotrope, pink, green, yellow, as well as American beauty red, appear in the plainstitched belt, finished with simple gold buckles. There is absolutely no reason why a girl may not have a belt exactly the same tone as her shirt waist or blouse. They are not good, however, with a really dressy blouse, as they should give a tailored touch to the costume.

Metallic belts will be much worn with tailored suits of all sorts. Gun metal, silver, plain and oxidized, and gold are employed. There is absolutely no limit to the price. Imitation metal may be bought cheaply enough on bargain counters at department stores, or milardi millinaire may go into the jeweler's and expend the dividend from a comfortable investment on a single belt with chataine or vanity bag attached.—New Haven Register.



### Ornaments Increasing in Favor For Hat.

Buckles and similar ornaments are more favored than seemed likely to be the case at the beginning of the season; but they are only prized when of a very handsome sort. Rhinestones and finely cut steel, mounted in enameled metal and cut jet, lay the lead. I have also remarked that ne or two milliners are trying to revive a taste for gold galons, but so far have only seen it applied to white or orange-colored felts.—Millinery Trade review.

There is a great fancy for trimming the necks and shoulders of gowns with bands of velvet. These velvet-trimmed gowns over the shoulder and over the arm. A band of velvet also extends around the yoke.

Perfectly plain black patent leather shopping bags are taking the place of the bright colored and more showy fashions for a season. These are not so large as those previously used, and have plain gun metal or gold clasp.

One of the latest novelties in dress materials is a radium-colored silk. It is pearly white, but it is so woven that it seems to give out rays faintly tinged with color. Silver bullion lace makes a fascinating trimming for a gown in this silk.

Bargain counter lengths of silk at boons to the mothers of gowning daughters. Young girls dress simply nowadays, but their gowns are as often made of silk as of cotton. Indeed, the vogue of silk is universal at present, and all ages appear in it.

In Paris, at all the smart gatherings, it is quickly to be noted that the new empire green, a medium turquoise blue, a leather brown, or else the new parrot red—a scarlet having not a trace of pink in it—are the very newest shades with white; and most effective are they in such conjunction.

The Louis XV. coats and also the Directoire, that are veritable reproductions of those historic styles, are rather old-looking for a miss under sixteen years, but there are many modifications which adapt them to more youthful wearers. The Norfolk is ever with us, and is as promising a candidate for favor this season as ever.

## SABBATH SCHOOL LESSON.

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 15.

Subject: Jesus Wins His First Disciples. John 1, 35-51—Golden Text, John 1, 49—Memory Verses, 40, 41—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. John directs two disciples to Jesus (vs. 35-39). 35. "The next day." There were three days of testimony of John to Jesus. 1. To the multitude from the Sanhedrin (vs. 19-28). 2. Publicly, to the people (vs. 29-34). 3. Privately, to two disciples (vs. 35-37). "John stood." Was standing." R. V. "Two of His disciples." Andrew (v. 40) and John, the author of this book, who modestly avoids using his own name.

36. "And looking." John fixed his eyes upon Him, singing Him out and regarding Him with special attention. "Behold the Lamb of God." (The R. V. puts a comma after behold; an interjection, not a verb.) All the lambs hitherto introduced had been furnished by men; this one was provided by God, as the only sufficient sacrifice for the sin of the world. His words would be to them as the voice of God, and he would be to them as the Father, and he would be to them as the Holy Ghost should descend, blessing of which angels are but the messengers and symbols. "Son of Man." This expression is used about eighty times in the four gospels by Christ of Himself as the Messiah.

37. "They followed Jesus." They understood John's meaning and immediately did as they were directed. It would be well if all would immediately follow Christ. We should follow Him as our Redeemer, Pattern, Guide and Shepherd. They may not have intended to leave John's leadership permanently. 38. "Jesus turned." He was ready to give them a hearty welcome. "What seek ye?" What is your desire concerning me? "I have been seeking Him, for He knows all things, but He desired some expression from them. "Rabbi." A Jewish title of honor for men of learning, meaning teacher. "Master." Thus they at once recognized His superiority and their ignorance. "Where dwellest Thou?" "Where art Thou staying?" He had no permanent place of abode in this locality.

39. "Come and see." A kind invitation to them to go with Him to His place of abode. The tenth hour. St. John was so impressed with the first interview with Jesus that he remembered the hour.

II. Several other disciples called (vs. 40-51).

40. "One was Andrew." A name of Greek origin signifying "man." He belonged to Bethsaida (v. 44), and was a disciple of John the Baptist. He resided at Bethsaida (chap. 6:8, 9). 41. "The other was John, the brother of Andrew." The other was John, the brother of Andrew. "Peter's brother." And the elder of the two. The bestowment of this designation on Andrew shows that this gospel was written when Andrew was still living and recognized. 41. "He findeth him." (R. V.) It is supposed that at the same time Andrew went to find his brother Simon, John also went to find him. Simon, James and brought him to Christ, but Andrew found his brother first. This was a true missionary spirit. God's salvation is for all men, and the first interview with Jesus are always anxious to bring others into the same holy relation. "Found the Messiah." He speaks exultingly. Aroused by John's faithful testimony concerning the coming Messiah they were ready to receive Him when they saw a few true marks of His Messiahship. "Being interpreted." Messiah is the Hebrew word and Christ is its Greek interpretation.

42. "Brought him." Andrew thrice brings others to Jesus: 1. Simon. 2. The lad with the loaves (chap. 6:8, 9). 3. Peter (chap. 6:14-16). In these three incidents John gives the key to his character. "Behold him." Jesus at once knew Simon better than Simon knew himself. "Cephas." Peter, the rock, has the same meaning in Greek that Cephas has in Syriac. The name was given him to describe his character, which was "strong, hardy and resolute." The new name, referring to character, is given to him. His faithfulness shall be changed to steadfastness. 43. "The day following." This, according to Farrar, was the fourth day after His return from the wilderness. Jesus returned on His return to Galilee, and on the journey fell in with another young fisherman, Philip of Bethsaida. "Follow Me." This command, issued only by our Lord Himself, was addressed to but one outside the circle of the apostles, the rich young man whom Jesus loved (Mark 10:21).

44. "Bethsaida." The house of nets, so called because inhabited by fishermen. There were two places by this name. 45. "Nathanael." Elsewhere called Bartholomew. He lived at Cana in Galilee, where our Lord performed His first miracle. "Whom Moses—and the prophets did write." See Gen. 3:15; 22:18; Deut. 18:18; Isa. 4:2; 7:14; Jer. 23:5; Ezek. 34:23; Dan. 9:24; Matt. 22:45; Mark 12:50. "Good—out of Nazareth." The question sprang from mere dread of mistake in a matter so vital. He knew that Bethsaida (Mark 5:2) and not Nazareth was to have been the birthplace of the Messiah. It is usually been considered that His answer was proverbial, but it may merely have implied, "Nazareth, that obscure and ill-reputed town in the wilderness, can anything good come from thence?" Nathanael's objections arose from ignorance. "Come and see." The same reply given by our Lord to Philip could not solve the difficulty, but he could show Nathanael how to get rid of it.

III. Christ's interview with Nathanael (vs. 47-51). "Behold a truly great man." The expression implies a true heart, a really converted man, a genuine son of Abraham by faith, as well as a son according to the flesh. 48. "Under the fig tree." The Jewish writers often speak of the shade of the fig tree as the place of meditation and prayer. Probably it was in some such spot, secluded from the human eye of Jesus, that Nathanael clearly understood the nature of Christ's kingdom at this time, but that he saw that Jesus was the Christ we cannot doubt. 49. "Greater things than thou shalt see." Greater things of My divinity and Messiahship. 51. "Verily, verily." The double "verily" used twenty-five times in this gospel and nowhere else, introduced truths of great importance. "Heaven open." The ladder which Jacob saw (Gen. 28:12) was a symbol of the intercourse which would be opened between heaven and earth in the new dispensation. "Prayer and holy intercession should ascend; blessings and holy communions, revelations, miracles, powers and gifts of the Holy Ghost should descend; blessings of which angels are but the messengers and symbols. "Son of Man." This expression is used about eighty times in the four gospels by Christ of Himself as the Messiah.

The big department stores of New York City have united on a plan for the detection and punishment of shoplifters. They declare that fully half a million dollars' worth of merchandise is stolen from them annually in this manner.

The standing army of Panama has been reduced to twenty-five men, which, says the Philadelphia Record, is a perfect harmony with its political proportions.

## SOUTH'S LARGEST GAIN.

### It Has Been in Controlling and Driving Out the Whisky Traffic.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

FOR a decade a remarkable change has been going on in the South. The manifestations have been local, but the results bear the semblance of a great movement. After the war the South had almost as many drinking places as it had stores. To-day more than one-half of the counties below Mason and Dixon's line prohibit the sale of liquor. For instance, almost sixty per cent. of Texas, nearly eighty per cent. of Georgia, ninety per cent. of Mississippi and all of Tennessee except eight cities have voted out the saloon, while even in Kentucky thirty-seven counties are under prohibition laws.

There is nothing of particular political importance in these facts, but there is in them a vast deal of social and personal significance. In literature pretending to represent the life of the South the mint julep figures as conspicuously as the genial sunshine or the climbing roses, when, as a matter of fact, ice water or lemonade might be more realistic. The Southern "majah, sah!" with some of his old manners, still hangs on, but the Southern man of to-day is quite another kind of person. This may be a loss to romance, for, even to the abstainer, there is fragrance in the mention of mint which lemonade fails to suggest, and the major with his large manner and contempt for statistics fills more of the atmosphere than the quiet, agile worker who thinks of crops, cotton mills and stock quotations instead of the lost cause and its battles.

But the same qualities of grit, endurance, fidelity and cheerfulness which made splendid records in war are bravely at work solving the problems of peace. In most cases the liquor question has been handled as a plain business proposition. The saloon, a bailed enterprise, reduced the labor supply, increased lawlessness and kept communities poor; worse still, it played havoc with the individual. In more than four hundred counties the good citizenship of all parties arose and banished it.

Behold the benefits! This year the South has made more money than it has ever known, more money for spending; so much of it, in fact, that three of the great cities of the North have formed special business organizations to secure Southern trade, while the cities of the West have met the competition by the most alluring inducements. But the larger gain is in the general uplift of the population. Despite the occasional outbreaks of crime—in most cases where the saloons still exist—the whole trend of the South is steadily toward wise and safe conservatism, and the evolution of Southern personality is producing broad-minded Americans, who live clean lives, do good work and carry no chips on their shoulders.

It has been said that had it not been for whisky there would have been no Civil War. Hard drinking, both North and South, inflamed the passions engendered by slavery. It follows as a hopeful fact that in the consideration of the race question, which lingers long after the abolition of human bondage, the work of conciliation and adjustment will be done by men of temperate habits and temperate minds. In the new conditions being wrought by the South itself there must come higher character and achievement than its oldest and finest chivalry could show.

### The New Army Chevron.

"Army men generally," remarked a veteran officer, "are pleased at the action of Secretary Taft in providing for the manufacture and issue of a new chevron. Under previous regulations each of the various kinds of coats received a different kind of chevron, the bars of which were of the high colored facing cloths, conforming to the various arms of the service.

"The colors used in dyeing this cloth are very fugitive. Experiments were made to obtain a chevron that would stand washing when attached to the white summer and cotton khaki coats and finally the color of the olive drab shirting flannel was selected as the best. Bars made of cloth of this shade, sewed on a groundwork of olive drab serge, will harmonize with the dress coats and at the same time are sufficiently distinctive. Bars of the same cloth sewed on a groundwork of either cotton khaki or white duck will harmonize with the khaki service and white summer coats.

"While the distinctive colors of the various arms of the service have been disregarded in the new chevrons, it will not lead to confusion, because the hat cords show the color of the arm of the service and the ornaments on the coat collars show the organization to which an enlisted man belongs."—Washington Star.

### Shock For the Lawyer.

A well-known lawyer of this city, whose office is located close to the City Hall, received a tremendous shock the other day. He was counsel for a man charged with larceny, and, as the evidence was conclusive, he advised his client to plead guilty.

"You know that you have a bad record and you have practically confessed your guilt," said the lawyer, in a soothing manner, "and you will be sentenced to about three years in jail."

This last sentence completely dumfounded the prisoner, but after he had looked about his cell for several minutes, he turned to his attorney, and in a very serious manner, said: "Will you kindly go out and get me a good lawyer?"

As soon as the lawyer recovered from the shock he told the prisoner he would argue the case for him.—Philadelphia Press.

### He Was Wondering.

A Scotch doctor, who was attending a laird, had instructed the butler of the house in the art of taking and recording his master's temperature with a thermometer. On repairing to the house one morning, he was met by the butler, to whom he said: "Well, John, I hope the laird's temperature is not any higher to-day." The man looked puzzled for a moment, and then replied: "Weel, I was just wondering that myself." Ye see, he died at twal o'clock.

## A SOUTH AMERICAN FALLS.

### The Wonderful Cataract of the Iguazu River in Brazil.

The greatest natural phenomenon, the sublimest cataract in the world, has been discovered in South America. It is the Falls of Iguazu, infinitely greater than Niagara Falls or Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River.

The existence of the stupendous Falls of Iguazu was intimated at the recent congress of geographers, held at the world's fair. The finding of the falls will mark forever the early years of the twentieth century. Nor is it remarkable that geographers have not known before of the splendid cataract. For it is concealed in a forest, almost impenetrable, 1000 miles by boat from the nearest town of size.

Horacio Anasagasti, commissioner of mines and liberal arts—from the Republic of Argentina—to the world's fair, enthusiastically and fully confirms the statement that the Iguazu is the greatest waterfall in the world. He says:

"I have recently been in a position to corroborate with my own eyes the marvelous character of the Falls of Iguazu. I have seen them. I have measured them. I have seen and studied the Niagara and the Zambesi Falls, and of my own knowledge I assert, without fear of contradiction, that it is the greatest cataract in the world. It throws Niagara and Zambesi into the shade.

"I expect that many people will refuse to believe these assertions, which seem so incredible, but nevertheless, I confidently predict that within a year the Falls of Iguazu will well have taken their place before the world as the greatest natural wonder yet discovered."

In the last seventy miles of its course the Iguazu River is the boundary between Brazil and Argentina, just as is the Niagara between the United States and Canada. The Iguazu's channel twists and winds through a lofty, hilly and broken country. Twelve miles above its junction with the Parana River the Iguazu, flowing with incredible swiftness, abruptly turns at right angles, and at this bend are the falls.

The precipice over which the cataract plunges is 210 feet high; that of Niagara 167 feet. The falls of Iguazu are 13,123 feet wide, about two and a half times as wide as Niagara. It is estimated that 100,000,000 tons of water per hour roars and foams over Niagara; a like estimate gives the falls of Iguazu 140,000,000 tons.

At any time of the year the Iguazu is the greatest cataract in the world, but the sight of it in the rainy season is said to far surpass in sublimity and grandeur its appearance during the rest of the year. During the rains the river above the falls rises from six to ten feet over a width of 30,000 feet, when the islands in the river disappear and the falls assume an indescribable magnitude.—St. Louis Correspondent in New York World.

### Squaw's Advice Sought by Braves.

The party from the Creek enrollment division of the Dawes Commission, which has been in the field for some time taking testimony relative to the names on the allotment rolls, met with a remarkable Indian woman. She has wonderful powers of leadership and her fame for wisdom and valuable counsel has spread throughout the entire Snake tribe.

This woman's name is Fahne and she is a fullblood Snake. Her home is at Hillabee, a fullblood settlement west of Eufaula. The braves of the tribe never undertake a hunting expedition without first seeking her advice. The Indians usually look with contempt upon the advice of a "squaw," and it is a most unusual occurrence to find an Indian woman sitting in the council meetings of the tribe. Fahne, however, has this privilege, her opinions always being asked on such occasions. She is fifty years old and has an enviable reputation for virtue and honest dealing. She is often consulted by Wachache, the chief medicine man of the Snake tribe, who is supposed to be in closest touch with the Great Spirit. To be taken into the confidence of the medicine man would be considered an honor by any of the men of the tribe. A woman who enjoys this distinction is considered by the tribesmen doubly honored.—Muskegee Correspondence Kansas City Journal.

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### Tasseled Pillows.

The distinctive feature which the fall shopper finds in this never too plentiful housefurnishing is the use of enormous tassels at diagonal ends to finish the heavy rope cord around the edge. The bigger the tassels the more in vogue the pillow, and though, together with the cords, they can be had in all colors, black forms the best frame for the artistic heads or the spreading flowers which form the centres.

## KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

### OPEN GREENE COUNTY COAL.

Options Taken on Two Thousand Acres at One Hundred Dollars an Acre.

Clerk of Courts Charles Baker, of Washington, has secured options on 2,000 acres of coal at West Union, Greene county, the price being 100 an acre. Among those who have given options are James Dunn, 700 acres; Joseph Dunn, 220 acres; William H. Ely, 225 acres; Mrs. Lazear Day, 200 acres. This coal is on the line of the Wabash through Greene county.

The organization of the Legislature was without special incident. The election of President Pro Tem. Sproul of the Senate and Speaker Walton of the House, the formal proceedings nominating P. C. Knox for Senator and the reading of Governor Pennypacker's message included all that was done prior to the day's adjournment. The governor in his message recommends that Capitol Park be extended and improved. Fee system abolished in the State Department. State Senatorial districts re-apportioned. State Highways Department more efficient. State constabulary to replace corporation police. Cost of bridges to be borne by counties. Corporation law revision commission. Legislation on registration of voters. Dairy and food division appropriation. Small coal tax for good roads and schools. Suppression as public nuisance of "yellow journals."

The constitutionality of the increase in the salaries of all the judges of the State, granted by the last Legislature, was affirmed by Justice Thompson, in an individual opinion handed down in the Supreme court. Justice Thompson, who retired from the bench, was the only judge free from interest in the case, and he said the other members of the court declined to consult or enter into any discussion of the matter. The decision will involve an additional expenditure of \$192,500 a year for the State, and will affect 124 judges in Pennsylvania.

It was learned at the offices of the West Penn Railways Company (Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Connellsville) that all the rights of way for the extension of the company's lines from Leokrone to Jacob's creek, on the Monongahela river, a distance of 17 1/2 miles, have been secured. The construction work will begin in the early spring. The construction of the proposed line is another step in the direction of West Virginia, where ultimately the West Penn system will connect with lines touching Morgantown, Fairmont, Clarksburg, Parkersburg and Wheeling.

The injunction issued in the suit of the Pennsylvania Railroad company against the Pennsylvania and Mahoning Valley Electric Street Railway company, to restrain the latter from entering New Castle with its interurban cars over an overhead bridge built by the Pennsylvania railroad, was dissolved by Judge William D. Wallace. The cars are operating now through the public square without interference under a perpetual franchise recently granted.

W. W. Woods, of Transfer, while carrying a loaded rifle, accidentally shot himself in the left leg. A rope was tied around the injured leg by companions, and Woods was placed in a buggy and hurried to the Greenville hospital. The bullet entered one side of the leg and went out the other, severing several large blood vessels and fracturing the bones. Woods recovered from the operation, but may lose his leg.

A crusade has been started in Canonsburg and vicinity against the numerous alleged illegal liquor sellers. Two women were arrested charged with selling liquor without a license and sent to jail to await trial. It is claimed that at Shupetown, a suburb of Canonsburg, numerous speakeasies exist, and as a result constant disorder prevails.

At the coroner's inquest into the death of George Shrader, who was killed while in the ash pit of the Pennsylvania railroad at Derry, Engineer E. G. Wolford, of Youngwood, was censured for alleged negligence.

Emri Tatt, a Slav, lies in a dying condition at Adelaide. Emzi Torrak, a fellow boarder, after a quarrel went upstairs and heated a poker. When Tatt went up latter he was met by Torrak, who plunged the redhot iron into him.

The Sevres China Company of East Liverpool has purchased the pottery of the Derry China Company in West Derry. Orders have been issued to have the pottery started in full within 10 days, giving work to 309 people.

The Rev. Andrew Macgill, a student of the Allegheny United Presbyterian Theological seminary, received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church, New Castle at a salary of \$1,800.

John Rovon, aged 19, was killed by a fall of slate in the Citizens Coal Company mine and Andy Mikulu, aged 22 of Patton, met a similar death at that place.

John Bolusko, 35 years old, employed at the Calumet plant of the H. C. Frick Coke company, was killed by a train on the Sewickley branch near Greensburg.

The home of Clark Clutter, at West Union, was entered by thieves during the family's absence and many household articles of value and jewelry were taken.

Alexander Shrader, of South Buffalo township, has been appointed mercantile appraiser for 1905 by the Armstrong county commissioners.

John P. Elkins has taken his seat as associate justice of the supreme court.

One hundred more double stars have been discovered and measured at the Lick Observatory.